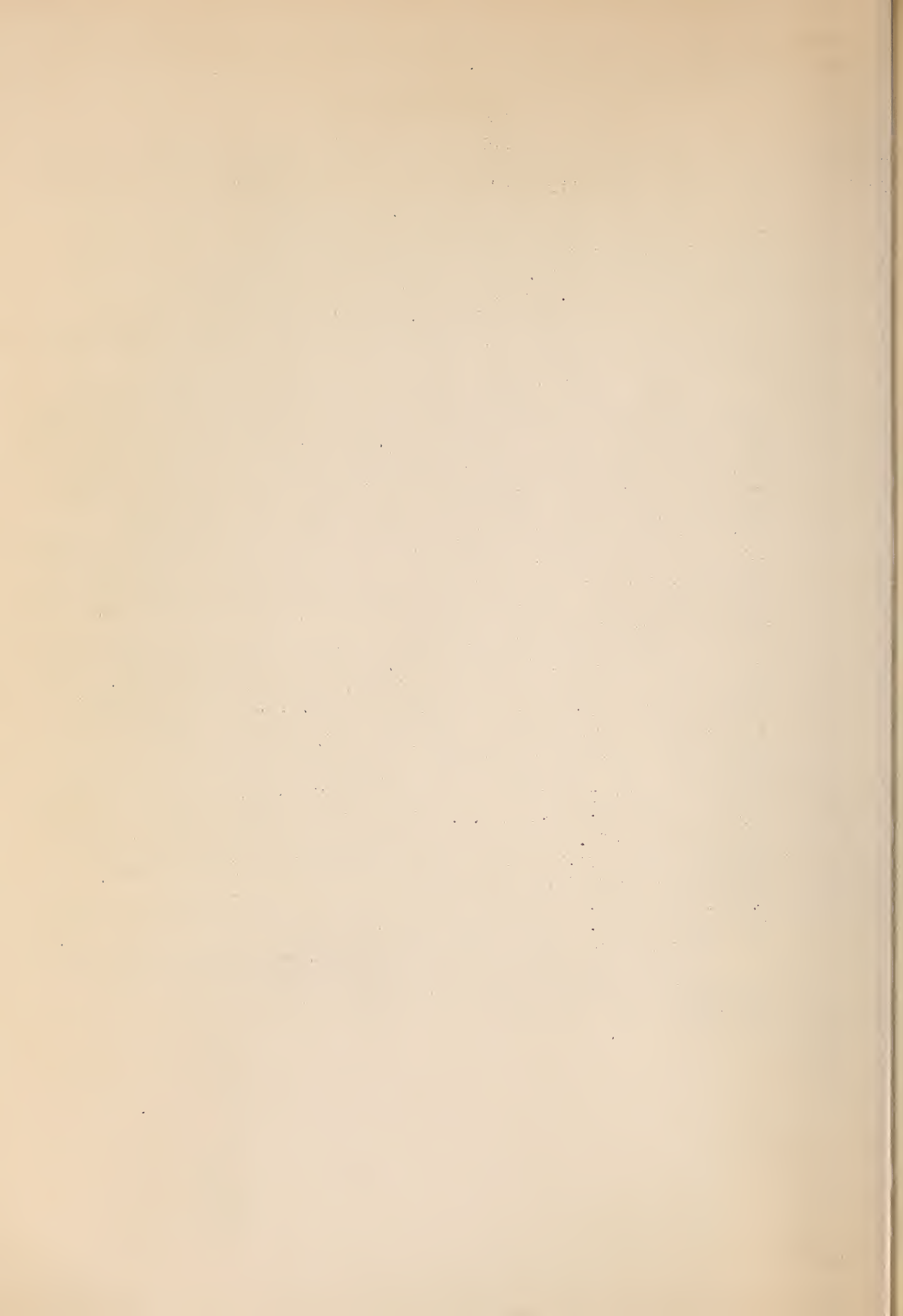


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DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 41

Section 1

November 17, 1930

FARM BOARD GRAIN DEAL

The press to-day reports that Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board declared in a statement last night that "demoralization in world grain markets has made it necessary for the Grain Stabilization Corporation to again enter the wheat market in order to stop panicky selling and to prevent further unwarranted declines in domestic prices."

"Comparatively," the statement added, "wheat is lower in price than other agricultural commodities. The price of flour fully reflects the price of wheat, which, no doubt, is increasing the per capita consumption. While the visible supply of wheat is large, there is no congestion in any of the terminal markets. Receipts at primary markets are unusually light, which suggests the extent to which farm stocks are being used for feeding purposes. Further price declines would be in sympathy with foreign markets and not justified by domestic conditions."

THE GRANGE CONVENTION

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day reports: "Support of the export debenture provision in any American tariff to 'maintain an equitable relationship between agriculture and industry,' recommendation of immediate improvement of farm-to-market roads and condemnation of blanket bond issues for irrigation and drainage districts were sounded in the first series of resolutions to be placed before 20,000 members of the National Grange at session of their annual convention at Rochester, November 15.....The debenture resolution was sponsored by Jesse Newsome, master of the Indiana State Grange....."

ALASKAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The press to-day states that Herbert H. Rice of Detroit, assistant to the president of General Motors and treasurer of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed chairman for the United States of the commission to study the construction of a highway to connect the northwestern part of the United States with British Columbia, Yukon Territory and Alaska. The other American members are Ernest Walker Sawyer, representing the Interior Department, and Major Malcolm Elliott of the Army, president of the Alaskan Road Commission.

VIRGINIA HUNT- ING SEASON

A Richmond, Va., dispatch to-day reports that a recommendation that the Virginia hunting season be closed no later than Dec. 6 in most of the drought-stricken counties in the western and northern parts of the State is made in a report by Charles O. Handley, State Superintendent of Game Propagation. The hunting season normally closes January 31.

SUGAR PRODUCTION IN POLAND

During the period from Oct. 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, the total sales of Polish sugar aggregated 623,327 tons, of which 249,276 tons were consumed by the domestic market and 374,051 tons were exported. During the corresponding period of 1928 to 1929 total sales reached 518,047 tons, domestic consumption amounting to 261,870 tons and exports to 256,177 tons. (Press, Nov.17.)

Section 2

America's
Food
Habits

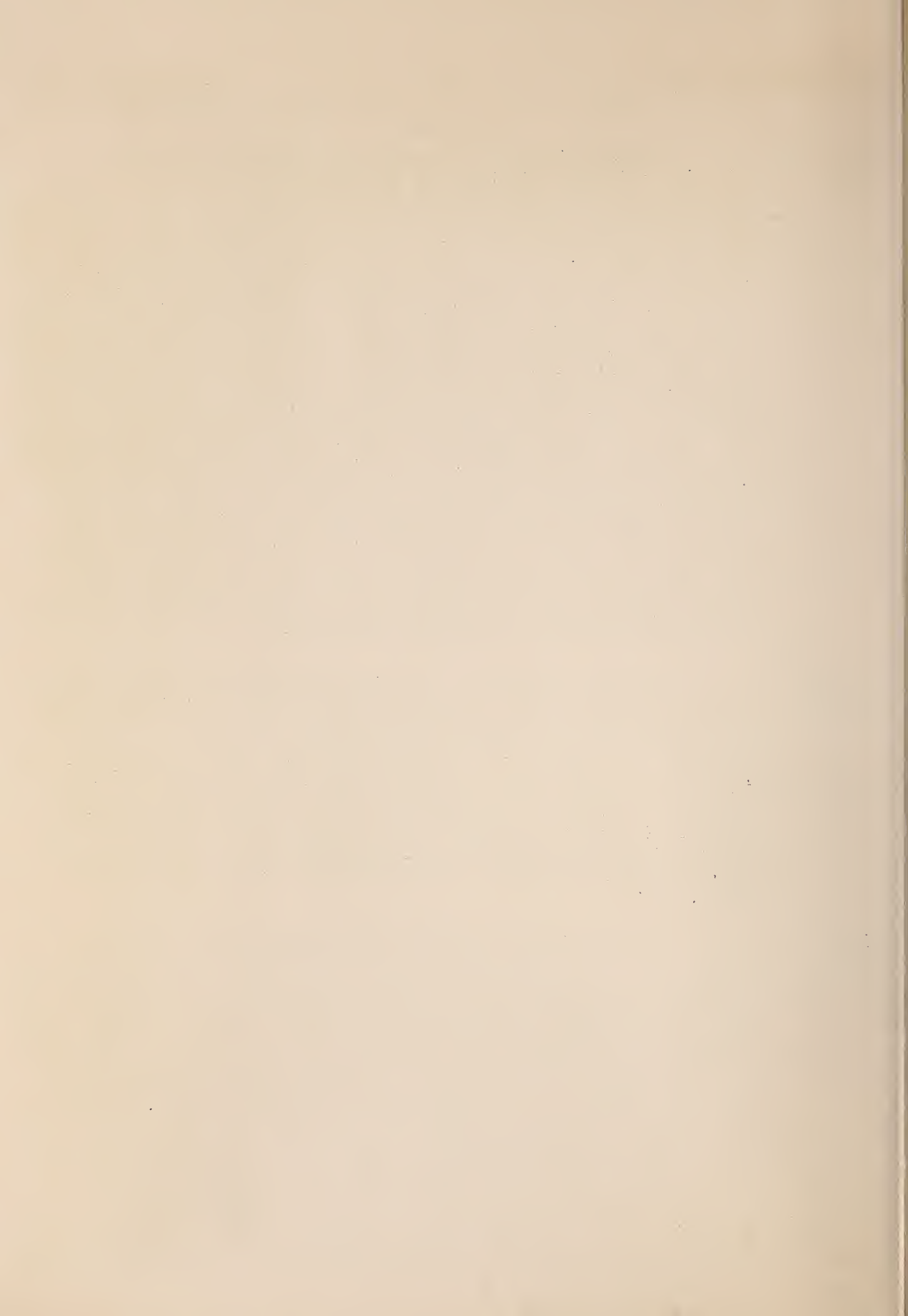
Secretary Hyde is the author of an extensive article on "America's Changing Food Habits; Our Appetite is Inelastic but our Tastes Do Vary," in The Ohio Farmer for November 15. He says in part: "To the farmer it has long been a comforting thought that by producing food he is producing one of the necessities of life. People must eat. From that fact it is but a step to the notion that the demand for food as compared with the demand for manufactured products, is relatively inelastic. The word 'relatively' covers a multitude of sins. Events of the last 30 years--and particularly the last 10 years--must convince anyone that despite the limitations of the human stomach, the demand for and consumption of food undergo wide fluctuations. These fluctuations, and the causes back of them are obviously of concern to every producer." Here follow facts and figures indicating changes in consumption of cereals, vegetables, fruit, meat, poultry, dairy products, etc., and the article concludes: "To summarize: The average American today is eating more pork and veal, less beef and lamb; more dairy products, vegetables, and sugar, less wheat, rye, corn, and barley. For the cereals we have substituted sugar and vegetable and dairy products. Not only do we eat more of one thing and less of another, but we also, in all probability, eat less in total. Several causes have been suggested, some obvious, others not so apparent. Of interest because of the light they shed on both the past and the future, these causes deserve a chapter by themselves."

British
Tariff
Measure

A London dispatch to the press of November 13 says: "A resolution submitted to the House of Commons November 12 by Henry Mond, son of the industrialist, Lord Melchett, to the effect that a tariff on manufactured goods offers the only means of avoiding a reduction in wages won only ninety-five votes and left 209 others unconvinced. As in countless other debates on free trade versus tariffs, the United States was held up as an example and the customary arguments were employed. In the United States, said Mr. Mond, there is an enormous number of rich men and, without any redistribution of wealth, the people's standard of living is the highest ever reached by the human race....."

Coffee in
Latin
America

The Wall Street Journal for November 14 says: "If Latin America is to become the greatest market for world exports in the near future, the world in turn must become reconciled to the fact that 75 cents out of each \$1 paid for imported goods must be derived from the sale of coffee. Dr. Sebastiao Sampaio, Consul General of Brazil, told delegates in a luncheon talk Wednesday at the convention of the National Coffee Roasters Association at New York. Doctor Sampaio, who is also vice chairman of the Brazilian American Coffee Promotion Committee, the official representative of the Sao Paulo Coffee Institute in this country, stated that 95% of all the coffee received in the United States comes from Latin America. These 12 or 14 countries, he said, produce 90% to 95% of the entire world crop. In these countries coffee represents from 50% to 80% of the total production of the entire nations.....That the liquidation of surplus coffee in Brazil would be carried out in an efficient manner, Doctor Sampaio stated, was borne out in the appointment of Jose Maria Whitaker, a well-known Sao Paulo



banker and coffee authority, as Minister of Finance in Brazil.....He stated that the present government has indicated its intention of continuing the propaganda policy started by the preceding government with the view of increasing consumption, particularly with a nation-wide campaign in this country in view. An increase in the per capita consumption in the United States, which ranks among the four leading per capita consumers, is aimed to heighten consumption 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bags annually, or from 12 to 15 or 16 pounds per capita, and thus give Brazil another outlet for its surplus stock."

Lamont on
Business

Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., in an address before the Academy of Political Science at New York November 14, gave the following causes for the prevailing depression: (a) Production, outrunning consumption. (b) Price raising by wheat, rubber, cotton and other pools. (c) Fall in price of silver. (d) Shifting of gold stocks from one country to another on a huge scale. (e) Political unrest in India, China, and elsewhere. (f) Spirit of "rampant speculation" in America. (Press, Nov. 15.)

Nation's
Unemployed

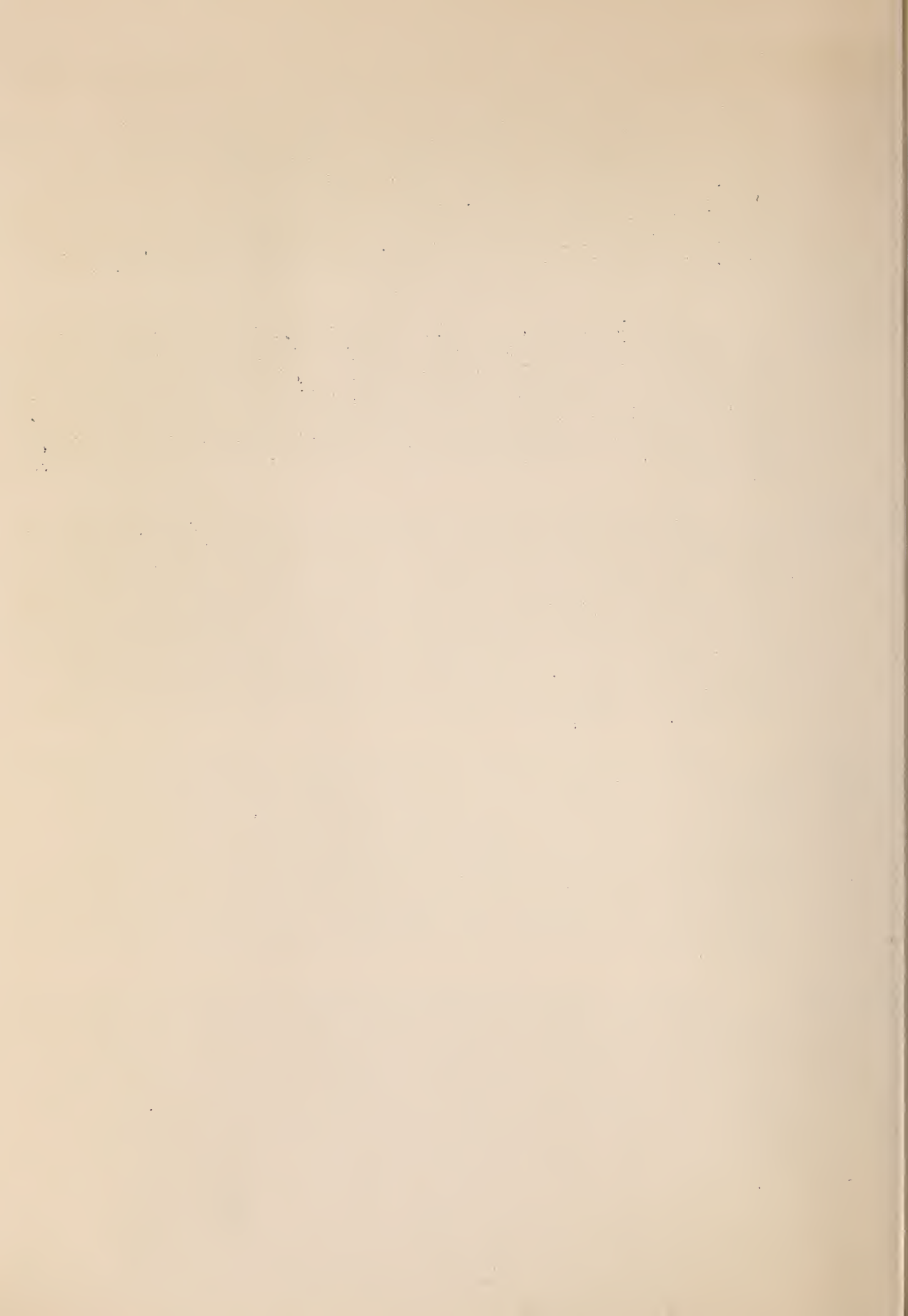
There was virtually no increase in the number of unemployed during October, but many factories started work on part time, according to the monthly survey issued November 12 by the United States Department of Labor. No estimate of the total of jobless workers was made. The figure now used is 3,500,000, but that is subject to change when revised figures by the Bureau of Census are made public. "An analysis of the reports received by the United States Employment Service for the month of October shows very little change in the employment situation of the country," the Industrial Employment Information Bulletin of the department stated. (Press, Nov. 14.)

Packers'
Consent
Decree

Six weeks of hearing on the petitions of Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. for modification of the packers' consent decree came to an end November 14, according to the press of November 15. The report says: "The case ended with the testimony of five witnesses who rebutted charges that there was a lack of competition in prices in territory around Vernon and Amarillo, Tex. The packers are seeking a modification of the decree signed in 1920, and alleged that changed merchandising conditions have made such an order necessary. More than 100 witnesses testified during the hearing, and testimony of another 100 was admitted by stipulation."

Rommel on
Cellulose

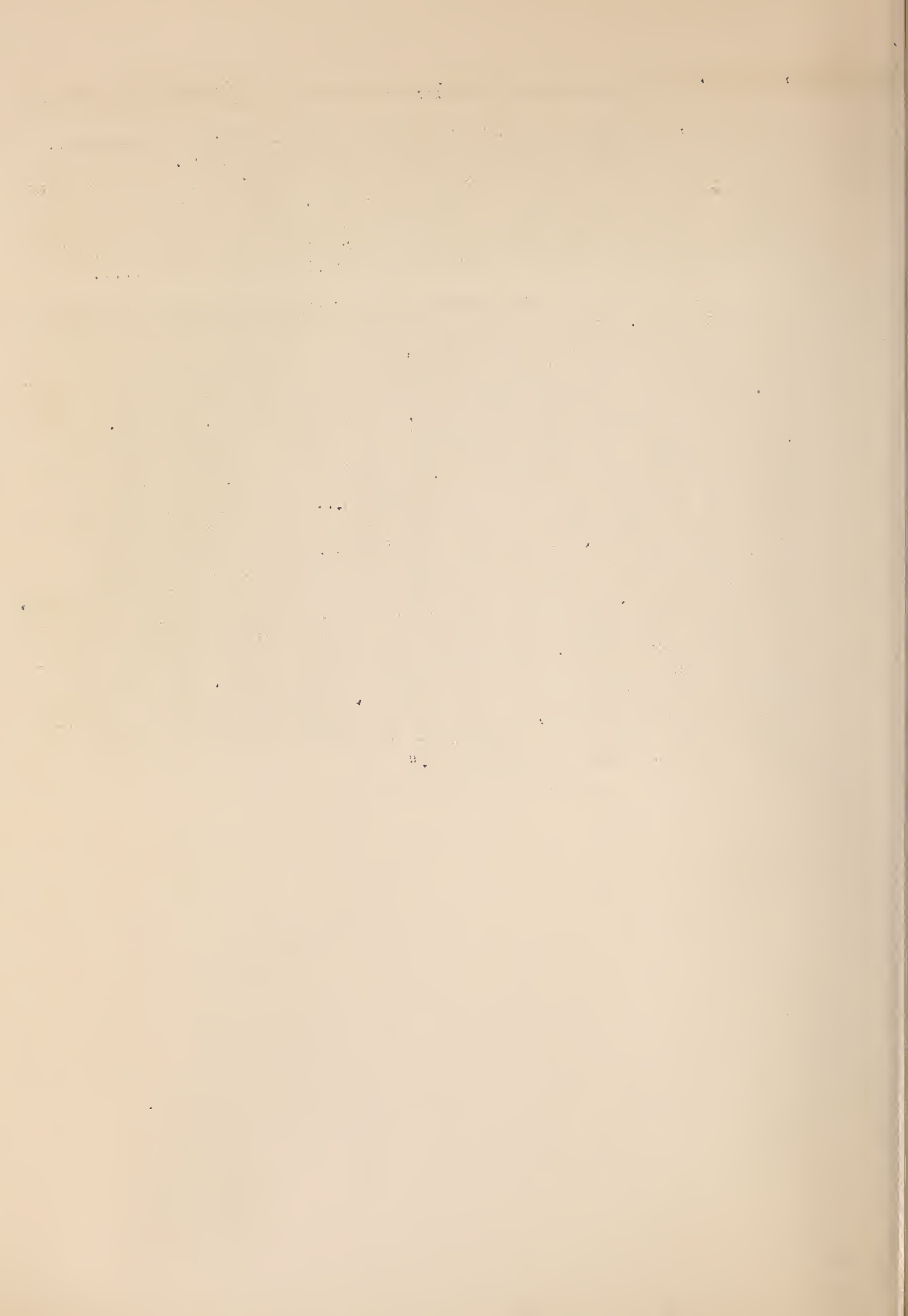
George M. Rommel, Industrial Commissioner, Industrial Committee of Savannah, Ga., writing under the title "The 'Cellulose Age' Dawns in the South" in Manufacturers Record for November 13 says: "Much of the South's wealth comes from cellulose--- cotton, paper, and lumber; all cellulose in one form or another, in varying degrees of purity. An enumeration of things already made of cellulose would fill a page or more of this magazine, but these are only the forerunners of development which will follow successful completion of the work on which chemists are now engaged: To learn the secret of how the plant takes the raw materials (water and carbon dioxide), and transforms them into glucose and from glucose makes the final product, cellulose. Chemists maintain, and business men supporting them believe, that the cellulose industries will yield to no group in the magnitude of their progress during the next two decades. We are on the threshold of the 'Cellulose Age.' When we reach



that time, the South will see an unparalleled industrial development, in which land owners, labor and manufacturers will share. It may even happen that new uses for the cotton crop will materially lessen or even remove entirely the burden of crop surpluses. There even may be such complete utilization of the products of the southern forests that there will no longer be idle lands, but all acres which will grow trees will be producing their crops in season with profit to the owners....."

Unburnt
Florida
Forests

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for November 12 says: "Gilbert Leach, editor of the Leesburg Commercial, has recently taken a trip into the Ocala National Forest, and later writing for his newspaper, declares that it was a wonderful sight and something to completely disprove all old-time theories about burning the woods, for the better growth of grass and young trees. It seems strange, that after many experiences and with ample opportunity to observe the effect of this 'burning' habit that long prevailed, especially in sections where livestock was grazed and ranged at large, there still persists in many minds the idea that the act is beneficial.... 'Last Friday,' says the editor of the Commercial, on the front page of that excellent publication a few days ago, 'I traversed the Ocala National Forest for the first time and saw for myself just what difference there is between woods that receive careful attention, are given complete fire protection, and the general run of woods that we see along the roads through Florida. Never again can anybody tell me that it is good for the growth to burn the woods every season; never again can anybody get away with the statement that the young trees are not killed by the flames. For there in the Ocala National Forest is the evidence. Miles after miles of wonderfully green young growth, so dense on the sandy hills that it looks like a rabbit would have to use four-wheel brakes if he tried to navigate any of the runs along the ground....!'"



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 15.--Livestock prices: Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50-8.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40-8.65; slaughter pigs (100-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25-8.75. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Grain prices quoted: Wheat (ordinary protein) No. 1 dk. No. Spring, Minneapolis $68\frac{3}{4}$ - $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 78¢; St. Louis 83-84¢; No. 2 hard winter Kansas City 67- $67\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Corn, No. 3 mixed (new) Chicago $67\frac{1}{4}$ - $67\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $58\frac{1}{2}$ - $60\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 65-68¢; No. 3 yellow (new) Chicago 68- $68\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 60- $66\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 71- $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 67-72¢; Oats, No. 3 white Chicago $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 27- $1\frac{1}{8}$ -27- $5\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 32- $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-1.90 per 100 lbs. in eastern cities; \$1.10-1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type Cabbage \$15-22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-11 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-1.15 per 100 lbs. in consuming centers; 75-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2-2.75 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-1.50 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel in New York City; Baldwins \$1-1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-2. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-1.50; McIntosh \$1.65-1.75 and Kings \$1.50-1.60 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 10.19¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.97¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 11.01¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 19- $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prep. by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 42

Section 1

November 18, 1930.

FARM ACT REVIEW

The Associated Press to-day says: "The Senate agriculture committee is going to weigh the merits of the newly established farm marketing act next week and determine, with agricultural leaders, whether new legislation shall be sought at the approaching session. Senator McNary, chairman of the agriculture committee, yesterday called on Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge of the Farm Board to meet with the committee next Monday to state their views and program. He invited also the presidents of the three national farm organizations--L.J. Taber, of the National Grange; C. E. Huff, of the Farmers Union, and S.H. Thompson, of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The Oregon Senator said he was calling the conference to get a complete picture of the agricultural situation before Congress meets...."

An Associated Press dispatch from New York states that Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told the American Acceptance Council at New York last night that the Federal Farm Board was only doing what Congress created it to do. The report says: "Asserting that only through organization can the American farmers find prosperity, Mr. Legge struck sharply at critics who say the Farm Board is putting 'the Government in business,' and aimed a blow at those who object because Government money is loaned to aid 'the agricultural producer carrying through the marketing of the product of his own toil.'...."

LAND GRANT COLLEGE CONVENTION

The accomplishments of land grant colleges and universities in education and social uplift were discussed by A. M. Soule, of Georgia, in an address yesterday before the first general assembly of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities holding its forty-fourth annual convention at Washington. "During the half century of their existence, he said, these institutions have revolutionized rural life. In 1862, when the first land grant colleges were established, conditions on the farm were little ahead of those in Colonial days. One scientific fact after another, through the State colleges and universities and the Federal Department of Agriculture, have been made part of the farmer's routine, he said. Old prejudices of the farm have been broken down as a result of the work done by the land grant institutions.

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde will open to-day's morning session. The conference closes tomorrow.

Every State and Territory is represented at this year's meeting of the land grant colleges and universities, according to Dean Thomas P. Cooper, of Kentucky, secretary of the association. (Press, Nov. 18.)

GRANGE CON- VENTION

Resolutions urging formation of a farm-to-market roads committee, a reforestation program and grouping of a number of national activities into one bureau under the Federal Department of Agriculture were placed before the delegates at last night's session of the National Grange Convention at Rochester, N.Y., according to the press to-day.

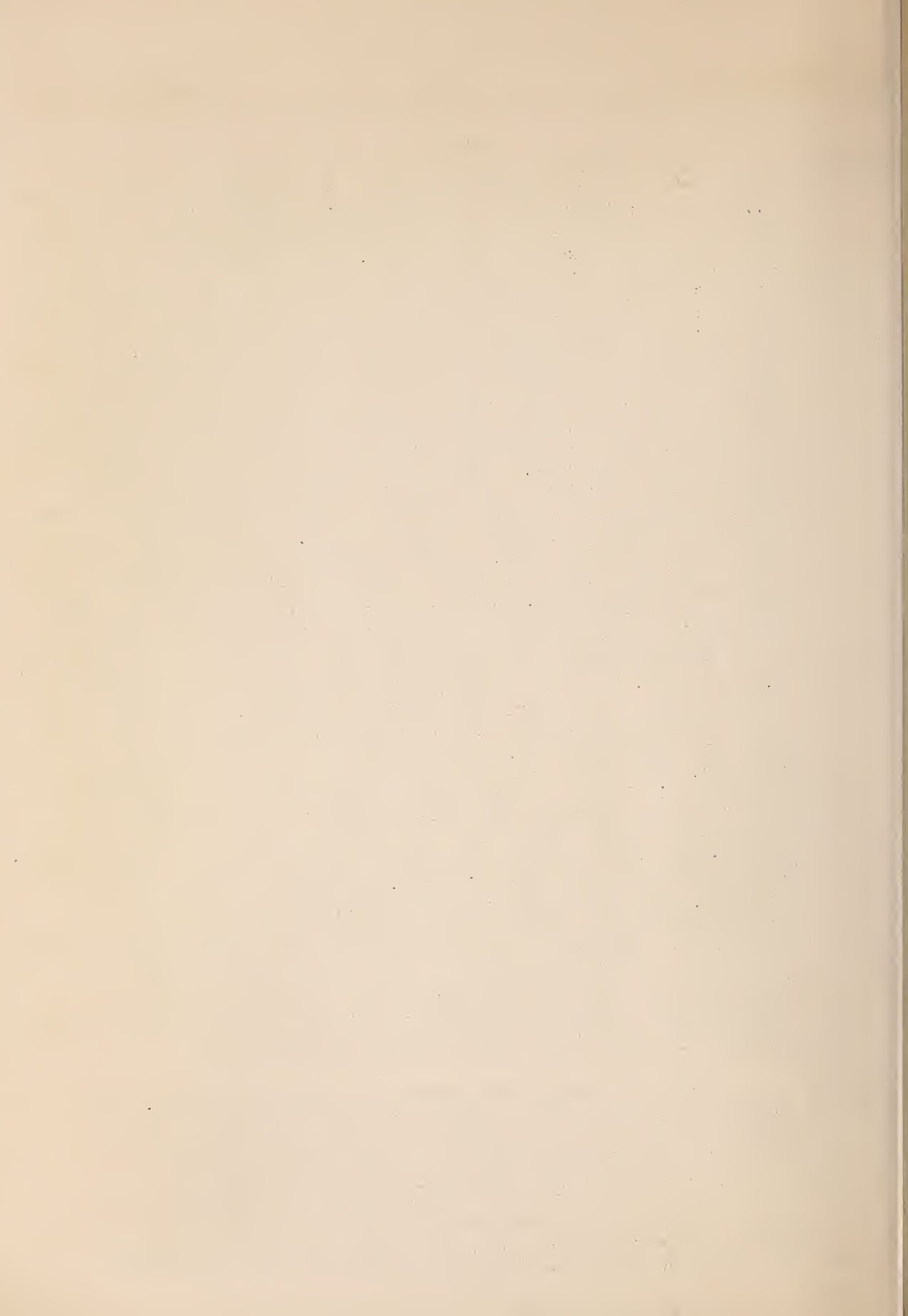


Section 2

Canadian Wheat Pool Credit Risk W. A. McKague is the author of "The Canadian Wheat Pool as a Credit Risk" in American Bankers Journal for November. He says in part: "...The very rapidity with which the Canadian wheat pool has grown to such size has given rise to a grave misconception on the part of people both in and out of Canada. The casual impression is that this huge organization has sprung up almost over night, that it is a mere balloon which will burst at the first prick of misfortune. That is all wrong. Back of the wheat pool is a quarter century of cooperative work by grain growers in the Canadian west. This cooperation in fact has been contemporary with the growth of the Canadian west. It has comprised operation of elevators, distribution of goods to the farmers as consumers, battles with the railways, with the board of grain commissioners and with the grain dealers for more consideration of the farmer as producer and shipper, and a big movement for spread of education and information in the agricultural west. Back of the wheat pool is the Territorial Grain Growers' Association established in 1902, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association of 1903, the Grain Growers' Grain Company of 1906, the United Farmers of Alberta founded in 1909, the Canadian Council of Agriculture started in 1910, the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company of 1911, the Alberta Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Company of 1913 and United Grain Growers, Limited, 1917. A score more might be named. Some of them still operate in a big way, others have been absorbed in the widening of organizations, but they all bear witness to the desire of the Canadian farmer for cooperation, and his ability to accomplish it. ...First of all it must be admitted that the huge business of the pool has been built up on a very thin initial investment. The annual turnover of Canadian Cooperative Wheat Producers, Limited, as we have seen, runs into hundreds of millions of dollars, and its balance sheet of August 31, 1929, taken, as a balance sheet should, at a time when the business is in its most liquid state, showed assets totaling \$86,107,890. Yet the subscribed and paid-up capital is only \$150,000. The 1930 balance sheet, which is not yet issued at time of writing, will probably show large figures also, since the grain carry-over was practically as large as last year. In 1928, however, when grain stocks were much less, the total assets were only \$24,284,141. Stocks of grain, sales contracts and current funds in the 1929 balance sheet total \$85,957,890. Against this was bank indebtedness of \$68,236,049 and some other public liabilities making a total of \$74,732,951. Apart from shareholders' capital of \$150,000, which is invested in furniture and fixtures, grain exchange memberships, etc., the balance of assets, totaling \$11,224,938, is credited to the provincial pools, which jointly control the stock of the central selling organization."

Employment
Conditions

While the Federal Government and cooperating agencies were broadening their efforts to create more work and relieve distress incident to unemployment, a decrease of 1.4 per cent in the number of workers in the thirteen industrial groups employing 4,840,914 men in October, as compared with September, was shown November 15 in the monthly report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The reporting groups comprised 41,339 establishments. They showed a payroll shrinkage of .8 per cent. But it was pointed out that the decreases represented "only the employees in the establishments



reporting, as the figures of the several groups were not weighted according to the relative importance of each group.

A press dispatch on the subject November 16 says: "Among measures to meet the situation disclosed in these figures, Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee, announced on Saturday that a survey of the welfare work necessary to cope with unemployment in 200 cities had been undertaken for the committee by the Family Welfare Association of America, having 240 members in that number of cities. Information is expected within two weeks, Colonel Woods said, regarding the adequacy of welfare association resources for their task, additional funds needed, general local relief and authentic estimates of the number of unemployed in specific communities...On the governmental side, plans were advanced by party leaders in Congress for an appropriation of \$60,000,000 to be lent to farmers in twenty-one drought-stricken States to buy seed and fertilizer for next year's crops, and Senator Smoot, chairman of the Senate committee on public buildings, announced after a call on President Hoover that he would summon the committee to assemble on Monday. Senator Smoot suggested legislation to enable the construction of post offices in towns and cities of smaller size than now permitted. He would change the law limiting public buildings to municipalities with postal receipts of \$7,500 or more annually to allow construction in places where receipts were \$3,000 or more. He believed that many \$10,000 structures could thus be erected...."

Pacific Slope Dairy Show California Cultivator for November 8 says: "Seventeen States are represented among exhibitors and other participants entered in the Tenth Anniversary Pacific Slope Dairy Show being held in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium, November 8 to 15. Eight major divisions and a sparkling entertainment program comprise the eight day show this year. The second annual California First District Agricultural Exposition will also be held in conjunction with the Dairy Show....Four hundred head of the finest purebred dairy cattle will be shown, making this year's cattle exhibit the largest ever shown in the West. In addition to the regular cattle show, the Western Regional Show of the American Jersey Cattle Club will be in Oakland, also....About 250 samples of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream from practically every section of the United States, Canada and the Hawaiian Islands/^{were} entered this year in the dairy product competition..."

Paper from Slash Pine Manufacturers Record for November 13 says: "Another new industry for the South is in sight. Through chemical research, the pine forests of the South are destined to become yet more valuable by supplying raw materials for the development of cellulose-using factories. Within the past decade we have witnessed an evolution in southern lumber manufacturing in the development of by-products and the establishment of pulp and kraft paper mills. Now, according to Dr. Charles H. Herty, there is ample evidence that white paper can be made successfully from slash pine, and further experiments with long leaf pine are under way. The progress thus being made opens up the whole question of the practically inexhaustible supply of cellulose which can be produced from trees and vegetative plants found in the Southern States..."

Banking

An editorial in *Wallaces' Farmer* for November 15 says: "The Senate banking committee apparently realizes that there are serious questions to be considered in time like these. At any rate, a special meeting has been called. ~~for November 15.~~ We would like to suggest two things to the committee. First, we would like to have the committee investigate the type of supervision which is being exercised by bank examiners over the small banks in country communities. Many reports come to us that small banks, because of this supervision, are no longer able to serve farmers in the same way they did before the war. One banker, in fact, whose name must necessarily be kept secret, has written us a letter strongly advising a congressional investigation of the whole matter.... The second suggestion we would make to the Senate committee is to call on the Federal Reserve Board to call a meeting of the central bank heads of Europe to see what can be done in a monetary way to stop the world-wide decline in commodity prices. Many of the European nations are as anxious to stabilize the price level at a moderately high point as are the farmers of the United States. They owe money as we do, and do not like the increased burden on them which results from a deflated price level."

Rural Improvement

An editorial in *The Nebraska Farmer* for November 8 says: "An ideal countryside made possible through the development of the economic and social life of rural America, is the optimistic and entrancing picture painted by George Russell, Irish poet, statesman and agricultural economist, as the desirable objective in agriculture. Mr. Russell is on a tour of the United States and addressed a University of Nebraska convocation audience in Lincoln in late October. He inspired his large and attentive audience with his impassioned plea for the upbuilding of a rural civilization so pleasant and profitable that farm boys and girls will not want to leave the farm for the more inviting cities, and opportunities for rural comfort and culture will be on a par with that of the towns.... In order to keep profitably employed at least 25 per cent of the population in the country, Mr. Russell advocates the combining of agriculture with rural industries fed by products of the farms and manned by men of the countryside. Cooperative organizations, he said, should be built upon local societies which in turn are linked up with State and national federated groups. Their success depends upon their development of character and cooperative spirit within the organizations and pride in their accomplishment. Though organized primarily for business, they should be encouraged to develop social projects such as libraries, local theaters and community centers. For permanency they must be accompanied by cultural development as well as business efficiency. Mr. Russell looks to the United States as the country which can do something never done before, that is, to build up a rural civilization. It is a job for generations, but the final results will justify the effort. He likened it to the building of great cathedrals by several generations in the olden days.... So, with the ideal countryside, with its cornerstone, cooperation...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 17.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.75 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice, \$5 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$9.25 to \$13, vealers, good and choice, \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.40 to \$8.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.35 to \$8.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.25 to \$8.60. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs; good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice, \$5.50 to \$7.35.

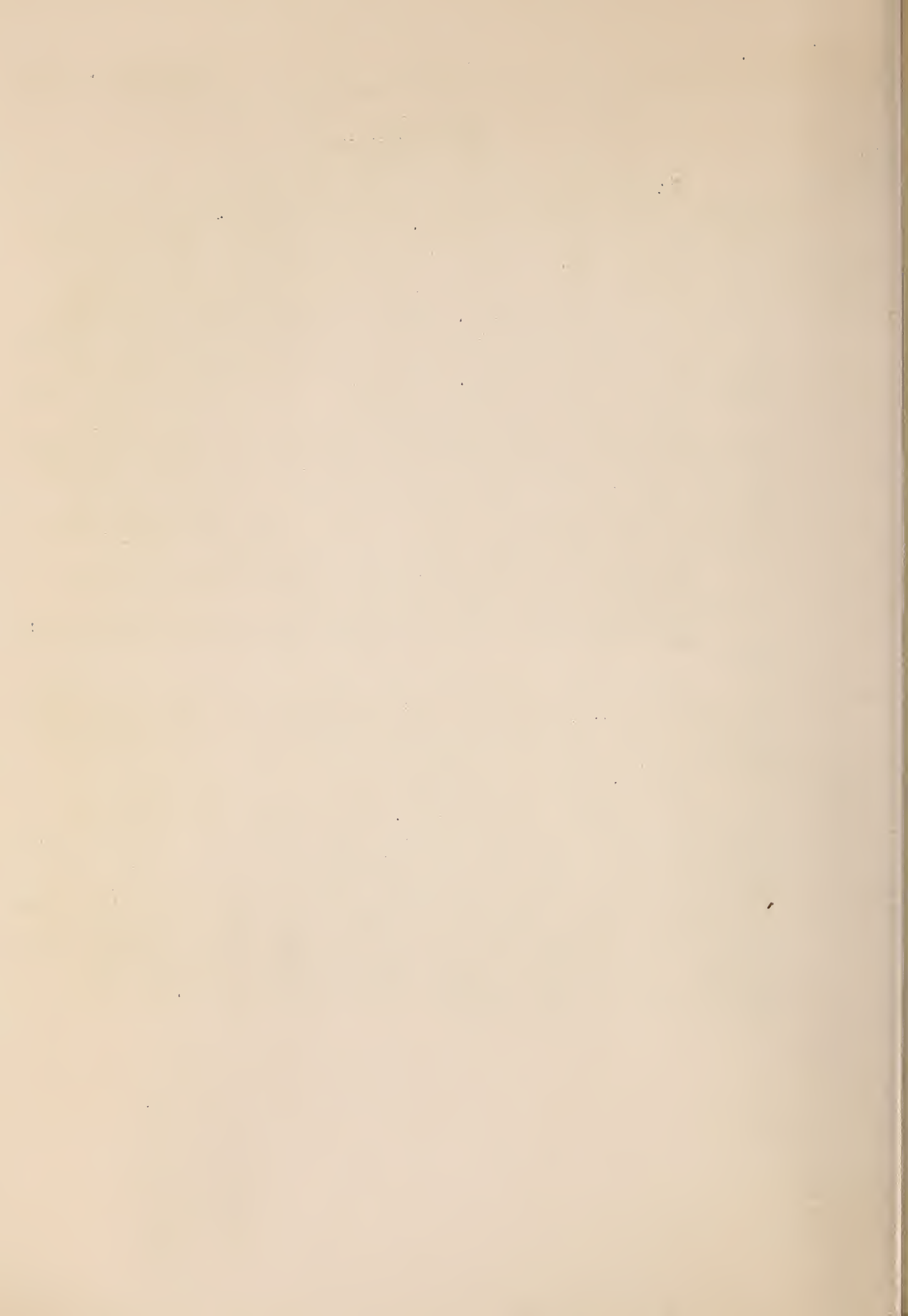
Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis, $71\frac{3}{4}$ to $74\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis, 84 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter, Kansas City, $67\frac{1}{2}$ to 68¢; corn, No.3 mixed, Chicago, 69¢; Minneapolis, 60 to 62¢; Kansas City, $66\frac{1}{2}$ to 71¢; No.3 yellow, Chicago, $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Minneapolis, $61\frac{1}{2}$ to 67¢; St. Louis, 74¢; Kansas City, 66 to 70¢; oats, No.3 white, Chicago, $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis, 28 $1/8$ to 29 $1/8$ ¢; St. Louis, $33\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City, $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 34¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, $18\frac{3}{4}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 10.19¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.70¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.95¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.97¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.85 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$3 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds; in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$15-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXIX, No. 43

Section 1

November 19, 1930.

LAND GRANT COLLEGE CON- FERENCE

The press to-day reports that L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of the American Engineering Council, in an address yesterday before the Association of Land Grant Colleges meeting at Washington, advocated establishment of a national council of economic preparedness, which would watch economic conditions in the Nation and prepare plans to lessen the severity of periodic depressions. Difficulties faced by the land grant colleges in securing time on broadcasting stations were related by Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education. Publicly owned institutions, he said, lacking the funds to meet strong competition on the air, are finding it increasingly difficult to get their messages to radio audiences.

The first formal session of the conference of presidents of Negro land grant colleges was held yesterday at Washington, according to the press to-day. W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee State College, Nashville, presided. Dr. E. H. Shinn, specialist in charge of extension studies and teaching, spoke on objectives of the recently established Rosenwald Schools, and announced that the Rosenwald Fund would continue to be available, for purposes of land grant institutions, for a two-year period.

BANK FAILURES

Approximately 39 banks in Arkansas November 17 suspended payments to depositors for five days and two other banks were closed for liquidation, according to the press of November 18. The report states that eight banks in Kentucky have been closed as a precautionary measure, while during the last two weeks four Tennessee banks have closed. Five Illinois banks have closed since Saturday. Four small banks in Missouri closed on Monday.

JERSEY STUDENT WINS FARM HONOR

A Kansas City dispatch November 19 states that David Ridgeway Johnson, 17, who represents the fifth generation of his family on a farm near Lambertville, N.J., was acclaimed the outstanding student of vocational agriculture in the United States at the American Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City last night. The report says: "The slender, serious-faced youth received from Governor Caulfield of Missouri a check for \$1,000 awarded by The Weekly Kansas City Star. He received the title of 'The Star American Farmer,' the highest honor bestowed in the Future Farmers' Association of America, a nation-wide organization of students of vocational agriculture....He is enrolled as a freshman in the College of Agriculture at Rutgers University. His schedule is arranged so he can travel the thirty miles between the college and his home each Friday night for a week-end of diligent work."

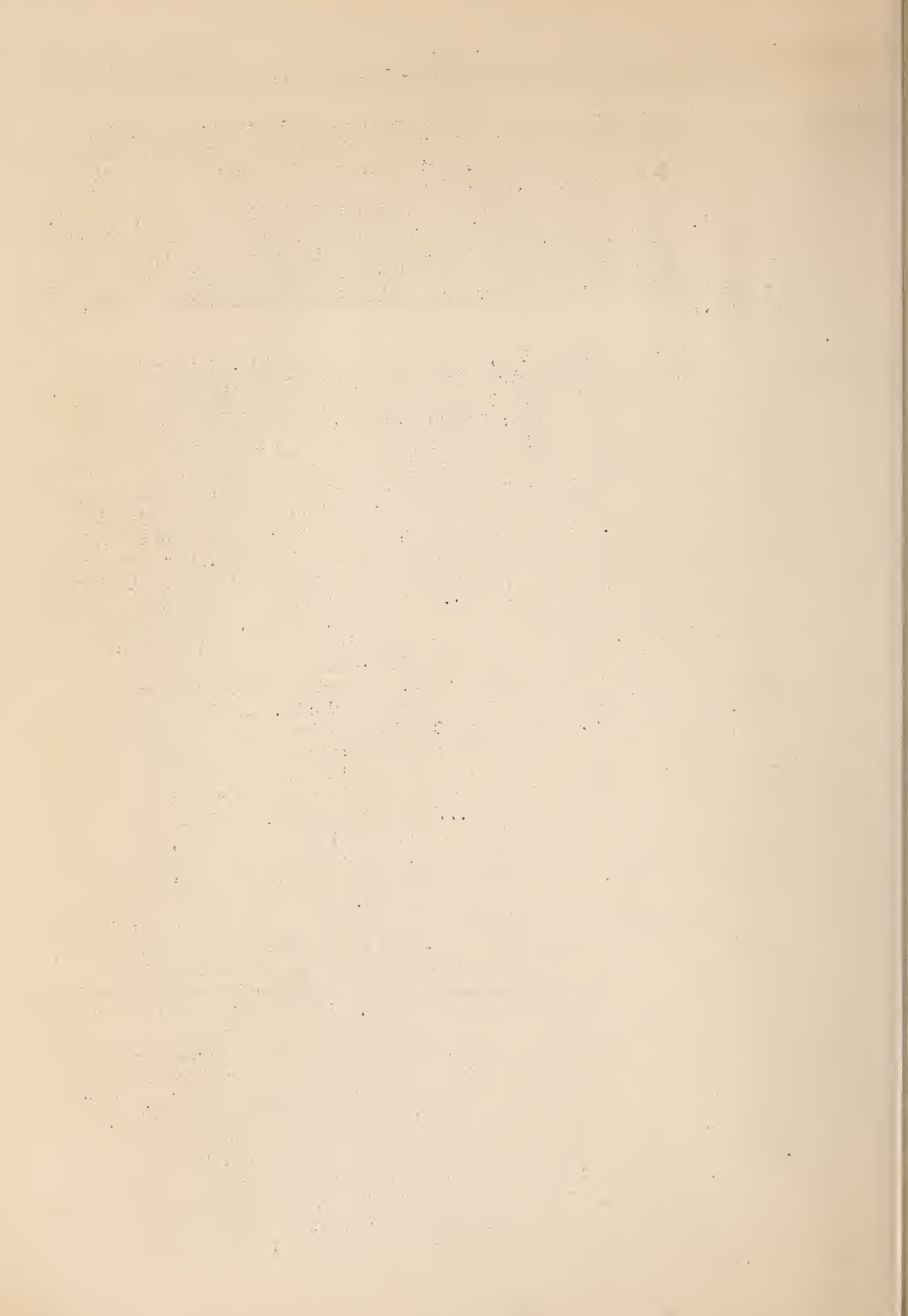
BANKER DECLARES DEPRESSION PASSING

The worst of the commercial depression is over but recovery may be slow, F. Abbot Goodhue, president of the International Acceptance Bank and of the American Acceptance Council, told an audience of 500, including financial and industrial leaders, at New York last night, according to the press to-day.

Section 2

American Motorists Thirty-two million persons were eligible to drive 26,500,000 registered motor vehicles in the United States on January 1, according to a statement issued by the American Automobile Association. Of the 32,000,000 operators, 22,000,000 are in States which do not require that all motorists be examined on mental and physical ability to drive. Thomas P. Henry, president of the association, said the survey showed that the saturation point in automobile buying was still "very far away," that traffic control was an "urgent national problem" and that all States should require proper examinations for drivers. (Press, Nov. 16.)

Britain's Farm Credit Plan Frederic Edward Lee, professor of economics, University of Illinois, formerly American Financial Trade Commissioner at London, writing on "Britain's Farm Credit Plan" in American Bankers Journal for November, says in part: "Until fairly recently the agricultural interests of Great Britain had a basis for their complaint that in that country there were no institutions specially organized to furnish financial aid to agriculture comparable with the Federal land banks and the joint stock land banks in the United States and the Credit Foncier de France. In 1928, however, that situation was modified by the passage by Parliament of the Agricultural Credits Act which, among its different measures, provided for the establishment of an Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, Ltd., for the purpose of establishing improved banking facilities for financing agriculture. By an Order in Council, Jan. 14, 1929, was set as the date on which this new corporation would begin business of making long-term loans to farmers on mortgages against agricultural lands, or agricultural improvements under the land improvement acts of Great Britain. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Credits Act by which short-term credits could be obtained from banks on the security of a special agricultural charge. Both systems have now been in use for a little over a year and the methods of making loans and advances under this plan are becoming quite well established...With its capital of 650,000 pounds subscribed by the share-holding banks, and its loan of 650,000 pounds without interest from the government, the corporation began to issue credits to farmers, principally for the purpose of purchasing farm lands, at a cost not to exceed 6 per cent, in return for mortgages upon land and for improvements up to 66 per cent of their ascertained value. This is in contrast to the American system where loans on agricultural lands from the Federal land banks or the joint stock land banks can not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land nor 20 per cent of the value of the improvements. The duration of the loans under the British system is for sixty years on agricultural lands, and for loans to landowners for improvements the limit is forty years, as compared with the American limit of forty years as a maximum for such loans...Both the government and the banks recognize that this corporation will be something of an experiment for a considerable period, and it was for this reason that the government agreed to contribute the 10,000 pounds per annum to the overhead of the new organization for ten years, by which time it is assumed that it will have passed the experimental period. In the meantime it is looked upon by the British public as a step toward the solution of an acute agricultural problem which exists in the United Kingdom as well as in other parts of the world..."



Diseases of Animal Acts The Journal of The (British) Ministry of Agriculture for November says: "The report on proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts for the year 1929 has now been issued. Part I of the Report describes the position of Great Britain with regard to animal diseases and gives the record of the outbreaks of scheduled diseases which occurred during the year. It shows the progress made in the reduction of cases of foot-and-mouth disease, sheep scab, anthrax, parasitic mange of horses and the notifiable forms of tuberculosis. It also describes the increased prevalence of swine fever during 1929 and the measures taken to deal with it. The section dealing with bovine tuberculosis contains a review of the results of the administration of the Tuberculosis Order of 1925 during the four years of its operation (1926 to 1929)....In Part II will be found a review of the administration of the measures taken to prevent the introduction into and spread of disease in this country, and for the protection of animals from unnecessary suffering during transit by land and sea; particulars of the animals imported from Ireland and other countries and the cases of disease therein; also a statement of the casualties which have occurred during the transit of animals. Part III contains a brief summary of the diagnostic work done at the Ministry's Veterinary Laboratory at Weybridge in cases of certain scheduled diseases, including lists of the specimens received at the Laboratory for examination and report. Research work is dealt with in separate reports or by contributions to scientific journals. Part IV describes the working of the London Quarantine Station for pedigree stock intended for export to the British Dominions and Colonies, and gives particulars of work which is being carried out in connection with the reduction of the warble fly pest."

Food Prices Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed a decrease of about nine-tenths of 1 per cent on October 15, 1930, when compared with September 15, 1930, and a decrease of 10 per cent since October 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 160.5 for October 15, 1929, 145.6 for September 15, 1930, and 144.4 for October 15, 1930. During the month from September 15, 1930 to October 15, 1930, 33 articles on which monthly prices were secured decreased as follows: Onions, 11 per cent; cabbage, 8 per cent; prunes, 6 per cent; leg of lamb, 4 per cent; pork chops, navy beans, and potatoes, 3 per cent; rib roast, butter, flour, canned tomatoes, sugar, and raisins, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, chuck roast, sliced ham, hens, evaporated milk, bread, rolled oats, corn flakes, macaroni, rice, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, coffee, and bananas, 1 per cent; and sliced bacon, oleomargarine, vegetable lard substitute and tea less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Four articles increased: Oranges, 6 per cent; strictly fresh eggs, 4 per cent; canned red salmon, and lard, 1 per cent. The following 5 articles showed no change in the month; plate beef, fresh milk, cheese, cornmeal and wheat cereal.

Vegetable
Virtues

Scientific American for December says: "The State of South Carolina is taking seriously the question of the mineral content of its vegetables. A foundation has been established with a research laboratory and enough evidence has already been accumulated to arouse propaganda for California packers to move to South Carolina. The California fruit growers have emphasized the importance of California oranges as a source of vitamin C. The South Carolina Food Research Laboratory counters with a comparative statement showing that California oranges provide 70.5 parts per million of iron as contrasted with 160 parts per million in South Carolina tomatoes; they contain 7.6 parts per million of manganese as contrasted with 26.7 parts per million in South Carolina tomatoes and the oranges contain 4.75 parts per million of copper with 15.3 in tomatoes. Little has been claimed for California oranges so far as concerns their iodine content, but the South Carolina tomatoes contain 166.5 parts per million of this valuable mineral. The South Carolina authorities, led by Dr. William Weston, recommend South Carolina tomato juice as superior to California orange juice for the growing infant. In their experiments on the feeding of infants, the South Carolina Food Research Laboratory has emphasized particularly the value of carrot top and lettuce concentrates. These seem to be especially valuable as a source of iodine, manganese, iron, and copper..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for November 15 says: "Demand for wool still is slow. The finer wools continue in chief request. Prices are hardly changed here for the week. Manufacturers report little change in the piecegoods market and for the moment continue rather indifferent to the offerings made, but possibly there is more sampling being done. The market, in all its phases, seems to be healthy, though inactive. In the foreign markets merinos are in good demand and prices are further against the buyer. Crossbreds, on the other hand, have declined a bit further in South America."

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. These early pioneers faced many hardships, but they persevered and built a nation that would become one of the most powerful in the world. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the men and women who have shaped the nation and the values that have guided them. The history of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity and the power of unity.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a young nation. It is a story of the men and women who have built the nation and the values that have guided them. The history of the United States is a story of the triumph of the human spirit over adversity and the power of unity. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. The history of the United States is a story of the growth and development of a nation that has become one of the most powerful in the world.

Section 5 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 18.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$13; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.85 to \$8.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8; feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark Northern spring Minneapolis 68 $7/8$ to 72 $7/8$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 67 to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; corn, No.3 mixed (new) Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68¢; Minneapolis 58 to 60¢; Kansas City 62 to 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow (new) Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 65¢; St. Louis 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66¢; oats, No.3 white Chicago 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32¢; Minneapolis 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 33¢; Kansas City 33 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in city markets; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities; top of \$3 in Boston. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$1.75; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and Wealthys 75¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 10.09¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.95¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.84¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.90¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 44

Section 1

November 20, 1930.

CHILD WELFARE CONFERENCE

President Hoover opened the three-day White House conference on child welfare at Washington last night. A press report to-day says: "The President sounded the keynote of the conference when he declared that the fundamental purpose of the meeting is to 'set forth an understanding of those safeguards which will assure to them (the children) health of mind and body.' In his address Mr. Hoover said, further: 'If we could have but one generation of properly born, trained, educated, and healthy children, a thousand other problems of government would vanish....Moreover, one good community nurse will save a dozen future policemen.'"

"Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, presided and made a short speech of welcome to the more than 3,000 delegates who have come to Washington from all parts of the United States to attend the conference."

LAND GRANT COLLEGE CON- FERENCE

Recent economic trends in agriculture and their bearing upon the agricultural extension program were discussed by C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, at the November 19 session of the Land-Grant College Association, meeting in Washington, according to the press to-day.

"Unless we take into full reckoning the economic trends of the time in shaping our program for agricultural extension," said Director Warburton, "we can not expect to render the forward-looking and efficient service in agriculture that is expected of us." Trends which the speaker considered likely to have the most definite effect on extension work are: Increased efficiency of the producer through the use of power and improved machinery; increased production of meat and milk per unit of feed consumed; demand by the farm family for a higher standard of living; rapid production shifts over large areas; and increased control of marketing functions by producers. One of the chief objectives of agricultural extension, as outlined by the director, is to aid farmers to develop a highly efficient system of farming which will enable them to obtain the maximum income possible for the time, effort, and capital invested.

An incomplete survey of cooperatives in twelve Northeastern States placed the volume of cooperative business in those States during 1929 at \$313,291,199. The survey, covering 516 cooperatives, with 138 yet to report, was presented yesterday before a meeting of the presidents and deans of State land grant colleges, together with directors of extension and experiment stations, by Charles S. Wilson, Federal Farm Board member. (Press, Nov. 20.)

NATIONAL GRANGE CONVENTION

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day reports: "The principle of the export debenture plan, based on equality of agriculture under the tariff with industry, yesterday received the support of the National Grange in a statement made by National Master Louis J.

Taber...Assistant Secretary of Agriculture yesterday telegraphed to the Washington Grange from the National Grange at Rochester, N.Y., that the prospects of selecting the Capital for the 1932 convention are good. The gathering was held here in 1928..."



Section 2

Chains Versus Independents Edward G. Ernst and Emil M. Hartl are the co-authors of an article entitled "Chains Versus Independents; The Price War," in The Nation for November 12. The article says in part: "Generally condemned by word of mouth, the chain stores are supremely honored by patronage. In the face of business depression, fifty of the largest chain retail organizations reported a 4 per cent increase in sales for the first six months of 1930 over the corresponding months of 1929. In theory, however, the average consumer is very much against the 'chains.' He is afraid of their rapid growth and trend toward monopoly. He believes that the 'little fellow' is being mercilessly driven out and that individual initiative is being thwarted. He witnesses the chain-store manager and his helpers working all hours of the night for a small reward....It has been maintained by some that the price advantage of the chain grocery is purely illusory, a mere deception brought about by clever advertising; and Professor Alexander's survey of prices in metropolitan New York even shows a slight price advantage in favor of the independent retailers. Our own price comparisons reveal two things clearly: first, in the ten communities that we studied there is a fair saving on most nationally advertised goods bought at chain stores; second, those who are concerned primarily about price, holding quality only secondary, can get 'price goods' at the chain stores. We find that these stores do undersell their independent competitors, even in the grocery field. A comparison of prices on 124 standard items shows the independents to be 7.3 per cent higher in the ten cities studied. In canned goods more than 400 different brands were recorded, and the chain stores showed an advantage of 11 per cent. This latter average figure, however, includes brands carried by independents only and special chain-store brands, whose quality can not be compared. On a few articles not much in demand we find the independents often as much as 20 per cent higher than the chains. This excess is doubtless due directly to the fact that a single store can not afford to buy slow-moving goods in large quantities, as such action would demand an excess of storage and involve the danger of being caught in the event of a sudden price drop. Of the twenty-one independent stores included in the survey ten were organized on a cash basis, but their showing is not greatly better than that of the credit stores, except in Gulfport, Mississippi, where the cash stores are only 2.7 per cent higher than their chain competitors. The cash merchants of Shreveport, Louisiana, on the other hand, are undersold by more than 15 per cent. Taking all the credit stores together, their prices are 9 per cent higher than those of the chain stores of their respective localities, while all the independents together are 7.3 per cent higher than the chains. The price differences between cash and credit independents are surprisingly small....Much to our surprise there is no noticeable difference in their prices as compared with the strictly independent stores. On some items they are higher and on others they are a few cents lower, but the grand average is practically the same. However, they receive some advantages through their 'specials.' But as these do not represent their regular prices, all 'specials' were left out of the comparisons...."

Coffee in
Panama

A Panama dispatch November 16 says: "Despite overproduction and the consequent decline in the price of coffee, Panama is planning to become an important coffee-growing nation, says the Star and Herald. Panama's present coffee belt stretches across the hills of the province of Chiriqui, where, according to experts, there are over 250,000 acres of land which could be put into coffee. The country's coffee crop in the past has been almost negligible, but this year a yield of more than 50,000 pounds of the finest quality is expected by one company alone. A half dozen firms are now engaged in tree planting. The trees, it is claimed, have a bigger yield than the best Brazilian producers 12-year-old trees in the latter country bringing in a pound and a half per tree against two and three times that amount from 4 and 5-year-old trees in Chiriqui."

Peppermint
Industry

Alice Bundy, writing on "Peppermint Industry in Indiana-Michigan" in The Journal of Geography for November, says: "Queer looking buildings attract the attention of the tourists on the public highways in the two northern tiers of counties in Indiana and in southern Michigan. These buildings stand a short distance back from the public road and each have a chimney on the end. They are stills which are the factories for the extraction of oil from peppermint which is one of the most important farm products. This section has been producing from 80 to 90 per cent of the world's supply of peppermint oil. Lands have been found in Texas and Oregon on which peppermint can be grown profitably, but even yet the Indiana-Michigan fields yield at least 65 per cent of the world's production (1927). Records show that wild peppermint, which was found growing along the streams, was cultivated commercially in New York during the early part of the nineteenth century. From New York its cultivation extended westward into Ohio, and reached the St. Joseph Valley in southern Michigan and northern Indiana about 1835, where it was grown successfully. The industry declined in New York and Ohio, but in the Indiana-Michigan section it became a profitable side line for farmers, and later a major crop. In 1925 about 35,000 acres were planted to peppermint of which about 26,000 acres were in Indiana and 9,000 acres in Michigan. For the last few years the normal yield of St. Joseph Valley has been about 600,000 pounds of oil which brings about \$4,000,000 annually to the farmers of the Valley. The acreage devoted to the growing of the crop varies directly as the fluctuations in the price of oil, which in turn is controlled by the law of supply and demand. In the fall of 1897, mint sold for as little as 75 cents a pound, but during the winter of 1925-26, when there was a short crop in the Indiana-Michigan section, the price reached \$35 a pound. The peppermint industry has become important in northern Indiana and southern Michigan because the climatic conditions are favorable and soil conditions are peculiarly suited to its growth....The mint growers face the same great problems as other agriculturists, not that of production only, but the problems of the high cost of labor, the scarcity of workers and the greatest of all, the problem of marketing the oil. This last difficulty brought about the organization of the St. Joseph Valley Mint Growers' Association which seeks to stabilize the industry and to deal directly with the consumer."

Population

The London correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Distribution Association for November 15 says: "At the centenary of the Royal Geographical Society, now being celebrated in London, A. M. Carr-Saunders, professor of social science at Liverpool University, discussed several aspects of the distribution of population. He pointed out that in certain regions, such as the East Indies, the population was sparse, though the natural resources were considerable, because the skill of the inhabitants was low. With increased skill a much larger population could be accommodated. In the so-called new countries, where the aboriginal populations had been pushed aside, there were also possibilities of absorbing surplus population. In Europe almost alone was there pressure of such a nature as to make likely outward movements supported by force, if it was not otherwise eased. Sufficient notice had not been taken of the declining birth rate of Europe. In all the countries of northern and western Europe the situation was such that if the fertility and mortality rates now prevailing were stabilized at their present levels, the population would before many years begin to decline. There was no longer a replacement birth rate, and, while mortality rates rapidly decreased, the birth rate continued to fall. In southern and eastern Europe the position had not been examined with the same care, but the tendencies were in the same direction, except in Russia and one or two small Baltic States. Outside these areas the problem of disposing of the surplus and relieving pressure in Europe was therefore limited in amount and in time. The new countries were experiencing a similar fall in birth rate. The United States had now only a replacement birth rate. It seemed that the new countries were not going to fill up by the natural increase of their inhabitants and that they could take immigrants from Europe to an extent that would go far to relieve such pressure as existed, though it was by no means certain that they would be willing. Hence the importance of the immigration laws at the present time, since they might block the most promising outlets for the relief of pressure. If international understandings could be reached on migration the future of the white races was bright, so far as that was concerned. The same could not be said of the non-European races that were not controlling their birth rates. These had serious overpopulation in large areas, but that did not constitute a world danger because the pressure led not to movements with force behind them but to internal weakness. The effect was disastrous to those who suffered from it, but it affected the rest of the world only indirectly."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial entitled "The Flower Capital," in The Washington Star for November 19, says: "In recent years Washington has taken its place as the flower capital of the United States. The latest phase of this peaceful but picturesque conquest was the twenty-ninth annual 'mum' show of the Department of Agriculture, which was held in the green houses of the department. Following as it did upon the beautiful orchid show, the display of chrysanthemums served to accent the position of the National Capital in the horticultural world. While Washington perhaps never will oust various other cities in their proud positions as seed centers, secured long ago when the country was predominantly agricultural, the tendency toward making this city a floral display



center is very well marked. Surely the Washington of the present is a fit place to put on display the newer varieties of all the popular flowers, and a fitting center from which to radiate their charm to the entire Nation....Due to the fact that Washington houses the Federal Government, the National Capital is in a peculiarly fortunate position in regard to all horticultural matters. Government experts are daily working with plants, and their work goes hand in hand with that of the national societies devoted to the propagation of such floral favorites as those mentioned, to say nothing of the world's favorite, the rose..."

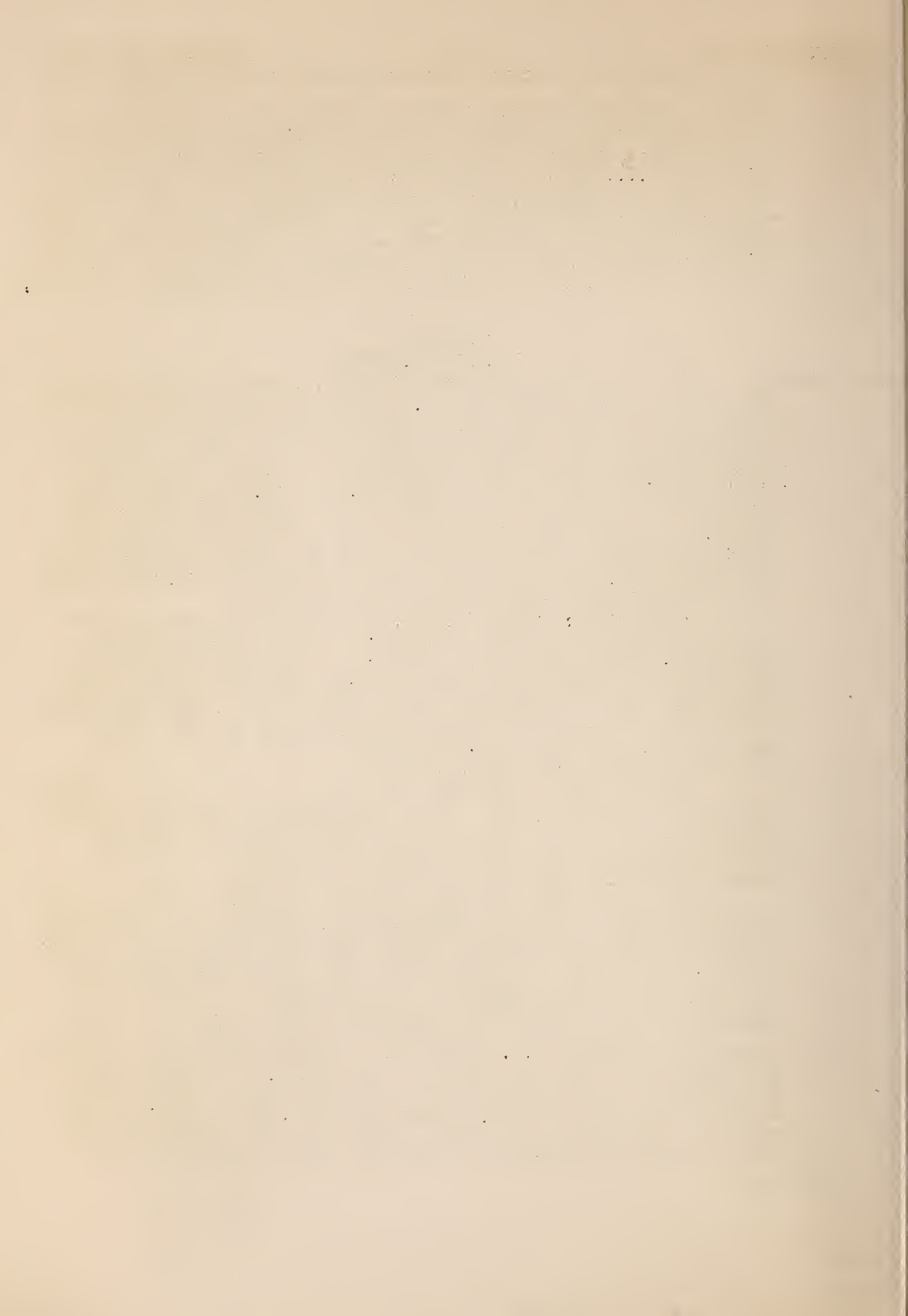
Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Nov. 19.—Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$12.75; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$7.80 to \$8.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.85 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.65 to \$8.20. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring Minneapolis 70 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 73 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 67¢; corn, No.3 mixed Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 61 to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 68 to 69¢; Kansas City 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 67¢. Oats, No.3 white Chicago 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 32¢; Minneapolis 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 33 to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 10.15¢. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.03¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.93¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; mostly \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; few 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 and Northwestern Greenings \$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 45

Section 1

November 21, 1930.

DROUGHT COMMITTEE CONFERENCE

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Resolutions urging the next Congress to appropriate \$50,000,000 for highway construction in drought States, and to authorize loans for seed, fertilizer and livestock feed, were adopted last night at Washington by representatives of more than a score of State drought relief committees and the Federal Drought Relief Committee. The highway resolution called upon Congress to appropriate the \$50,000,000 without requiring the States to match the fun dollar for dollar at the time the distribution is made....

"Earlier in the day the delegates to the drought conference received word from Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the national committee, that Congress would be asked to make the \$125,000,000 allotted for Federal aid in road construction in 1932 available immediately on enactment of the Agriculture Department's supply bill. Favorable action would make the money available probably before March 4, when the short session ends, rather than on July 1, the beginning of the next fiscal year...

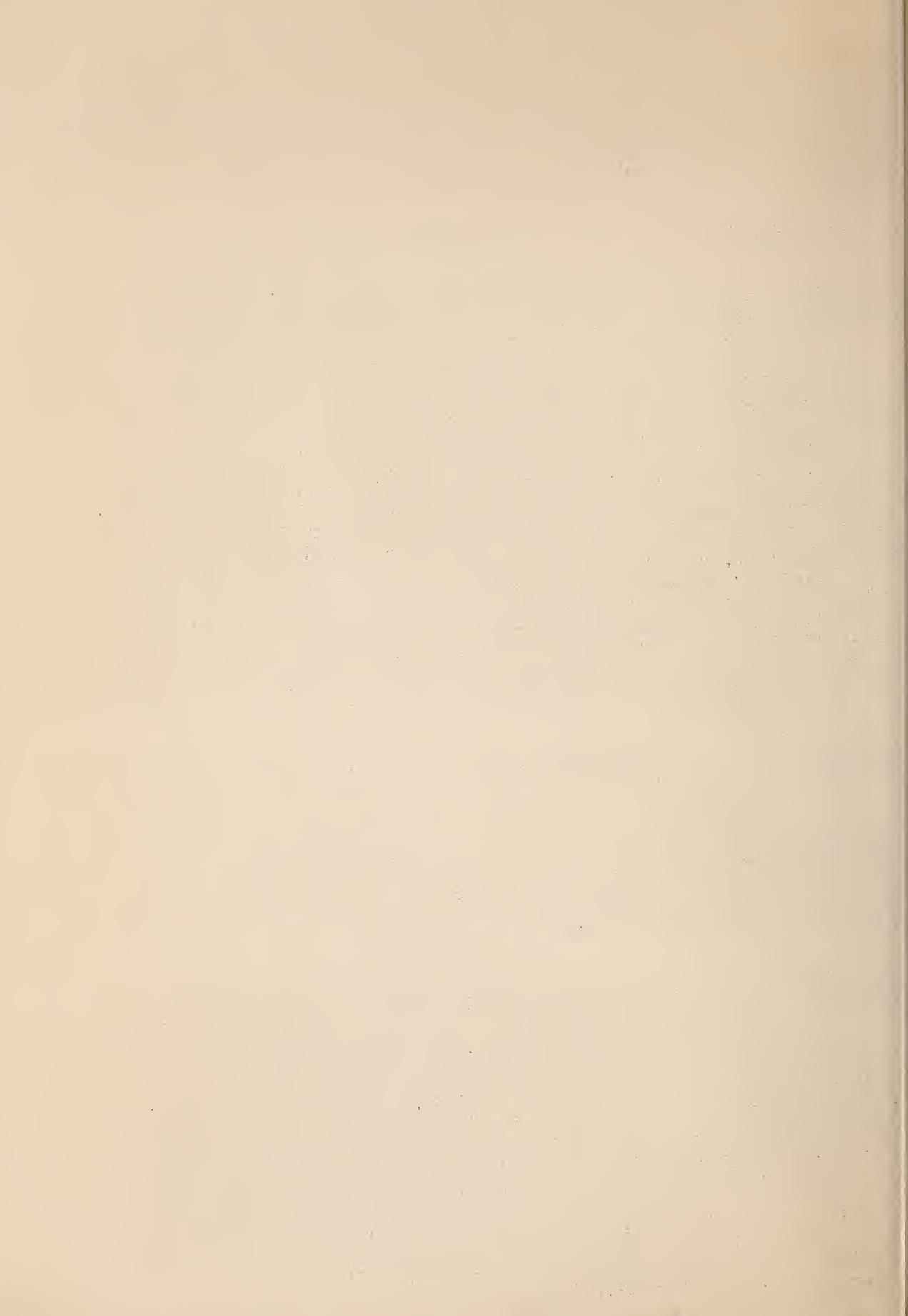
"Another resolution requested the Secretary of Agriculture to ask Congress to relieve the counties of their share in the cost of maintaining county agents to June 30, 1932. The conference expressed its appreciation to the railroads for their contribution to the drought-relief work by reducing freight rates on hay and feed into drought areas and livestock out of these sections. Complete satisfaction with the recommendations was expressed last night by Secretary Hyde at the conclusion of the meeting...."

GRANGE RESOLUTIONS

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day reports that extension of the benefits of cooperative marketing, protection for the American farmer from the products of cheap foreign labor and a halt in the development of additional agricultural land were asked in resolutions adopted by the National Grange at its convention at Rochester yesterday. The marketing resolution asked that "all possible aid be given and encouragement advanced to farm cooperatives in bridging the gap between the producer and consumer in order that farm products may be brought to the consuming public at prices persons with ordinary means can afford to pay."

SOIL SURVEY CONFERENCE

A practical working handbook by which farmers of every State in the Union can determine the location, judge the value, and learn the best uses of all different soils on the farms of every county mapped by the Soil Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, will result from proposed changes in the soil-survey reports approved at the 2-day session of soil scientists, map makers, and soil chemists, the largest gathering in the history of the American Soil Survey Association, which concluded its eleventh annual meeting at Washington November 19, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The new type of soil survey upon which the soil experts agreed includes the practical features which have been so welcome to farmers in the reports on the thousand counties already mapped by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the States....The plan was worked out under the direction of Dr. Curtis F. Marbut, Chief of Soil Survey of the Department of Agriculture,...who was introduced at the annual banquet of the association as 'the premier soil scientist of America if not of the world.'..."



Section 2

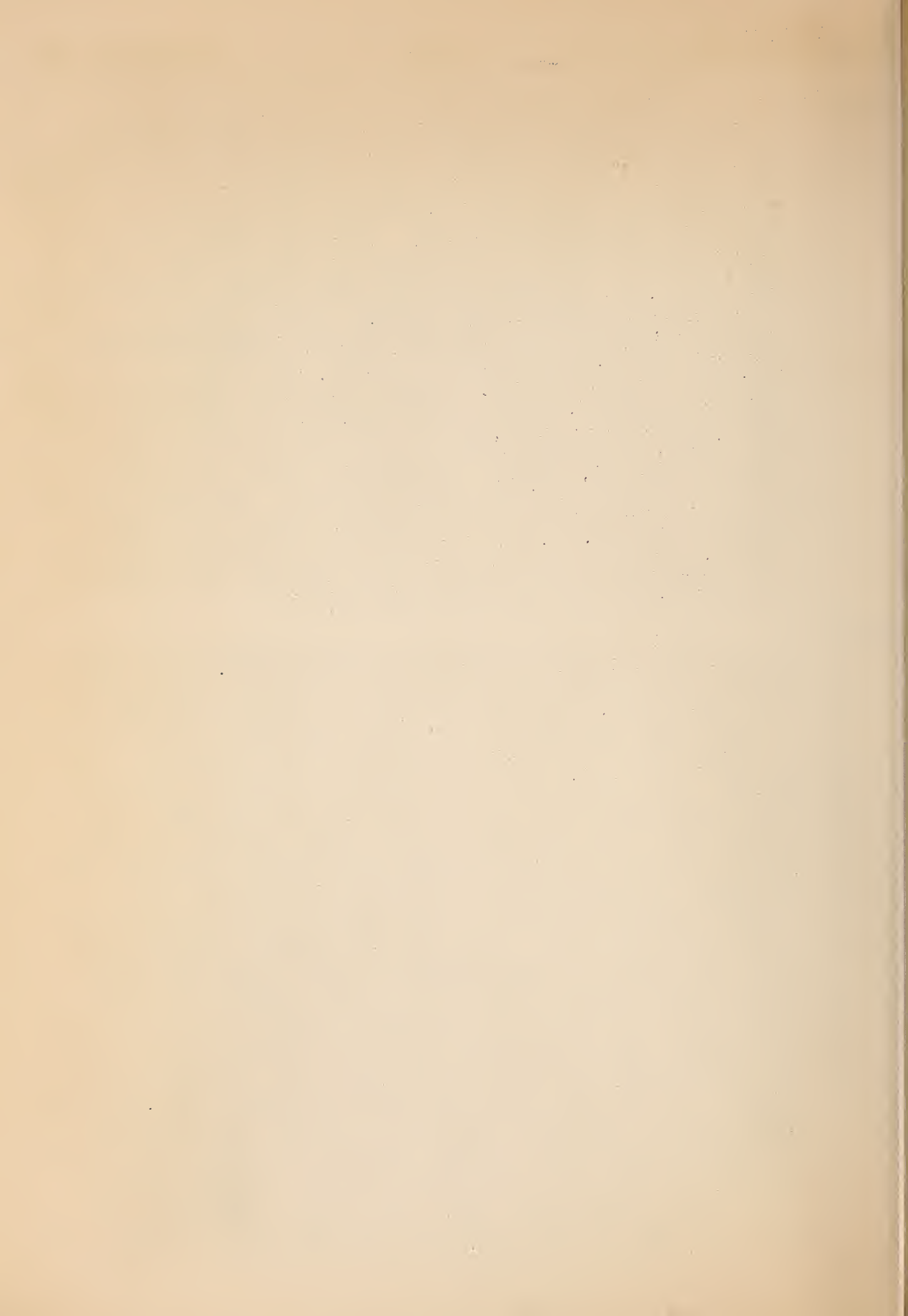
British Government's Report of the Committee appointed by the Treasury in May 1929 'to Scientific examine the functions and organization' of certain specified scientific Employees establishments in the Government Service, and 'to report on the method of recruitment and conditions of service of the civilian scientific and technical officers employed therein', has now been published...The specified departments were: (a) The research and experimental establishments under the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, and Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; (b) the Department of the Government Chemist and the establishments under the Admiralty and War Office concerned with chemical analyses; and (c) the Meteorological Office. The report contains a number of important recommendations, and although it introduces differentiations which will inevitably give rise to dissatisfaction among certain sections of the staffs affected, its proposals, if put fully into effect, represent on the whole a great step forward in the direction of both higher status and fuller economic recognition for the scientific worker in Government employment. The committee, over which Sir Harold Carpenter presided, was a strong one... The committee has made a series of proposals, following in principle very closely those submitted to the committee by the institution and indorsed by the Association of Scientific Workers, which will achieve a greater measure of uniformity in the conditions of service of the staffs concerned, and so pave the way to a more harmonious and progressive development of the scientific services that is at present practicable with the existing departmental structure. As regards the contention that the present salaries and financial prospects of the scientific staffs in Government service are shown to be generally inadequate by the difficulty of recruiting and retaining officers of the requisite standard, the report states that 'it is open to question whether the State Services are at present attracting a fair proportion of the best recruits. In any case, we think that the present supply is neither so large nor so good as it might be if the conditions of employment were made more attractive.'...The committee's proposals for an improved and unified system of salary scales are subject, however, to certain important reservations. It insists--and here it had the full support of the staff organizations--not only that the standard of recruitment must be high, but also that duties must be strictly graded so as to insure that scientific officers 'are always employed either on investigations which definitely require originality of outlook and execution, or on work which, though not demanding exceptional originality, does require wide knowledge and special experience.' Work of an 'ancillary character' must, it is urged, be devolved upon a class of 'technical assistants' corresponding in principle with such existing classes as those of 'observer' and 'technical assistant' in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research...While the committee's grading proposals are based on the conception of uniformity, they retain the present distinctions between 'research' staffs on one hand and 'technical development' and chemical staffs on the other hand, as regards provision for superannuation...."

Cooperatives Survey

Charles S. Wilson, member of the Federal Farm Board, presented a survey of cooperatives in twelve Northeastern States, placing the volume of cooperative business in those States during 1929 at \$313,291,-199, before a meeting of the Land Grant College convention at Washington November 19. The report in the press of November 20 says: "The survey, authorized and financed by the Farm Board, was undertaken this summer by the State agricultural colleges. In New York State, where 167 cooperatives were studied, with surveys to be made of eight others, the total volume of business was placed at \$175,170,246. In Massachusetts, with thirty-four cooperatives studied and eight to report, the volume of cooperative business was \$56,475,260. Pennsylvania, 102 cooperatives studied, thirty-five to be reported, business volume \$37,546,685. Maryland, twenty-four cooperatives studied, twenty-nine to be reported, business volume \$15,575,014. Vermont, thirty-one cooperatives studied, three to be studied, business volume \$12,806,908. New Jersey, forty-three cooperatives studied, six to be studied, business volume \$5,052,-277. Maine, thirty cooperatives studied, nineteen to be studied, business volume \$3,753,523. New Hampshire, eleven cooperatives studied, five to be studied, business volume \$2,838,821. Connecticut and Rhode Island, thirty-eight cooperatives studied, fourteen to be studied, business volume \$2,734,912. West Virginia, thirty-four cooperatives studied, eleven to be studied, business volume \$2,289,656. Delaware, two cooperatives studied, business volume \$47,894. The two Delaware cooperatives are the only ones in that State."

Prices

The index number of wholesale prices computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor shows a decline in the general level for October as compared with September. This index number, which includes 550 price quotations weighted according to the importance of each article and based on prices in 1926 as 100.0, declined from 84.2 in September to 82.6 in October, a fall of nearly 2 per cent. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar was \$1.211. Farm products as a group showed a decrease of over 4 per cent from the September level, due to lower prices for all grains, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and lambs, poultry, cotton flaxseed, and foreign wools. No price change was reported for Ohio wools, while eggs, hay, and potatoes averaged higher. Foods were slightly lower than in September, with declines in butter, cheese, lamb, mutton, pork, veal, lemons, cornmeal, and flour. Coffee and sugar were somewhat higher than in the month before. Hides and skins showed a pronounced price drop, due largely to sharp declines in packers' sheep skins, while leather also averaged somewhat lower. Little change in the price level is shown for boots and shoes and other leather products, but in these groups also the trend was downward. Textile products as a whole were cheaper than in September, cotton goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products all contributing to the decline. In the group of fuel and lighting materials there was a small price advance in anthracite coal, while no change was reported for bituminous coal and coke. Petroleum products were lower, with declines in Oklahoma crude oil and gasoline. Metals and metal products were downward, iron and steel and nonferrous metals, including antimony, brass sheets, electrolytic copper, sheet copper, copper wire, pig lead, lead pipe, bar silver, pig tin, and slab zinc all sharing in the decrease. Among building materials there were decreases for lumber



and paint materials, while brick advanced slightly and cement and structural steel remained stationary in price. In the group of chemicals and drugs there were small price decreases among chemicals, with no change among drugs and pharmaceuticals and small increases among fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers. In all major groups of commodities, including raw materials, semimanufactured articles, and finished products, also in the groups designated as nonagricultural commodities and all commodities less farm products and foods, prices in October averaged lower than in the preceding month.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for November 18 says: "Florida has genuine and substantial cause for great rejoicing at this time. The cause is in the action taken by the United States Department of Agriculture by which the Federal quarantine on Florida fruits and vegetables has been lifted. This action removes all remaining restrictions 'on the interstate commerce movement of host fruits and vegetables from the regulated area of Florida,' as is the wording in the official announcement from Washington, under date of November 11. ...The removal of the fruit and vegetable quarantine, as announced in the foregoing paragraph, has in it an element of danger to which attention needs to be called at this time. That danger is in the abolishment of the Federal regulation with reference to picking up and disposing of 'drops', culls and windfalls. Unless grove owners take it upon themselves to see to it that their groves are kept absolutely clean by prompt removal of fruit from under trees, and making proper disposal thereof, there is danger of inviting a return of the fruit fly and of other destructive pests. Splendid vigilance was observed by grove owners during the time the Federal quarantine was in effect. It proved conclusively that the keeping clean of groves was a decided help in fruit fly extermination and in making possible the lifting of the quarantine. This same vigilance should be observed now, not only in groves, but in packing houses and in the shipment of fruits and vegetables to market..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 20.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$13; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$7.75 to \$8.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.25; feeding lambs, (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

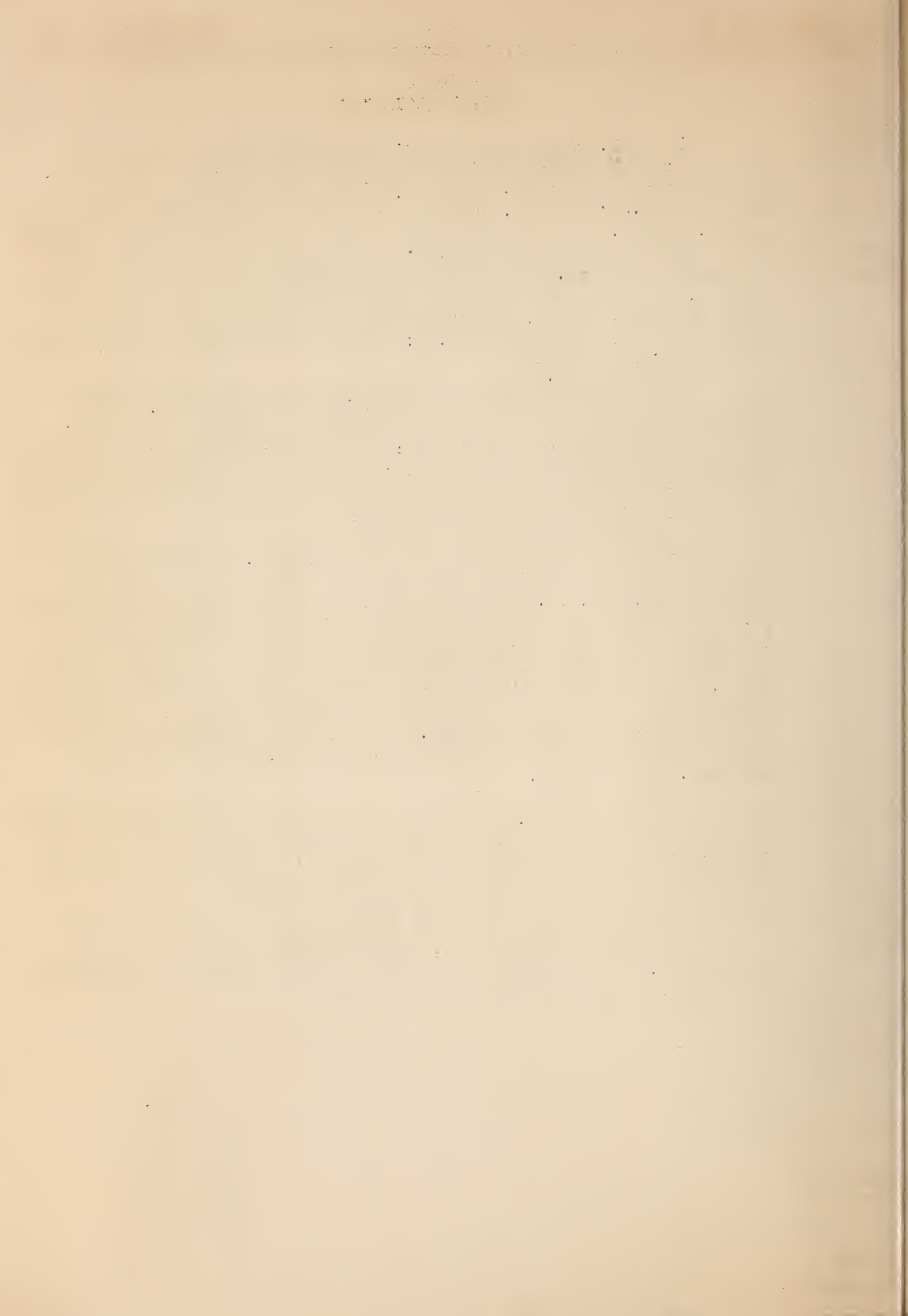
Grain prices: Wheat (ordinary protein) No.1 dark northern spring, Minneapolis 72 $1\frac{1}{8}$ to 75 $1\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 74¢; Kansas City 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68¢; corn No.3 mixed Chicago (new) 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 62 to 64¢; No.3 yellow Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69¢; St. Louis 70 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 67 to 70¢; oats No.3 white Chicago 32¢; Minneapolis 27 $7\frac{7}{8}$ to 28 $7\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$2.75 per cloth top barrel in the East with top of \$3.25 in Boston. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$1.15-\$1.35 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 and Kings \$1.50-\$1.60 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 10.07¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.96¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.80¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.85¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 46

Section 1

November 22, 1930.

HIGHWAY FUNDS ASKED

The press to-day states that recommendations involving maximum emergency appropriations of \$375,000,000 for road building by the Federal Government and changes in the laws regarding the use of Federal funds in conjunction with State money for this work to aid employment were made yesterday at Washington at a conference between five representatives of the American Association of State Highway Officials and the President's emergency committee for employment. The report says: "The recommendations, as made public last night by Colonel Woods, chairman of the committee, involve immediate appropriation of \$250,000,000 for Federal aid to States and amendment to the laws permitting the Government to aid States to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of constructing roads. The officials ask that a limit of \$15,000 per mile be removed. A request also was made for congressional appropriations of \$250,000,000 for advances to States, which they might use in road building instead of using their own funds to match Federal appropriations..."

GRANGE CONVENTION

A Rochester, N.Y., dispatch to-day says: "Plans to organize a committee of nationally known economists and farm leaders to map uniform taxes for the Nation, with proportionate distribution of the Federal income tax to the States as its chief feature, were laid before delegates of the National Grange yesterday at their final session...Under the tax plan submitted, the experts would consider a national budget system designed to curb expenditures and the drafting of laws to permit distribution of the tax burden in proportion to ability to pay or benefit received and to obtain efficient administration of the tax laws..."

AGRONOMY PRIZE

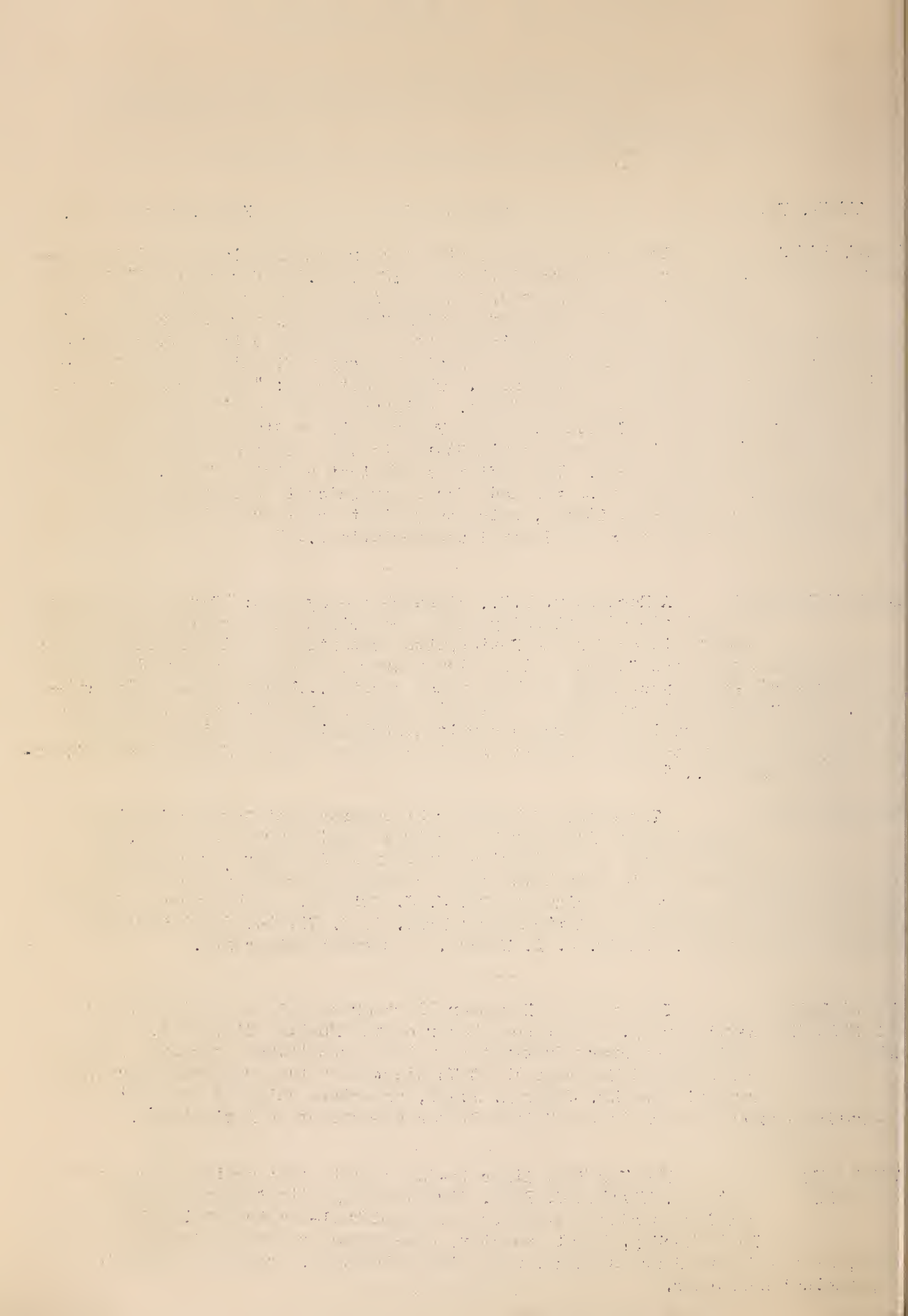
The press of November 21 reports that three scientists at Washington November 20 received equal shares of the \$5,000 annual award of the American Society of Agronomy for outstanding work in nitrogen research to stimulate economic crop production and betterment of product. Those who share the prize are Dr. J. J. Skinner, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Department of Agriculture; Prof. L. C. Willis, North Carolina College of Agriculture, and Dr. J. A. Wilson, of Cornell University.

DOCTOR EVANS WINS SERVICE AWARD

The press of November 21 reports that the distinguished service ruby, the highest honor of the Epsilon Sigma Phi, the national honorary fraternity of the agricultural extension service, was bestowed November 19 at Washington by the organization's grand council upon Dr. James A. Evans, associate chief of the office of cooperative extension work in the United States Department of Agriculture.

NEWARK BANS BULL FIGHT

The New York Times to-day reports that acting on continuing protests, William J. Egan, Director of Public Safety of Newark, ruled yesterday against the proposed bull-dodging exhibition which David MacKay, local promoter, planned to present on Sunday, November 30, at the Newark Bears Stadium, with Sidney Franklin, Brooklyn toreador, as the principal performer.



Section 2

British
Farm Bill

A London dispatch November 20 states that the MacDonald Government carried the second reading of its land utilization bill easily in the House of Commons on Wednesday, due largely to the impassioned support of David Lloyd George, who said this effort to get the people back on the land was the fulfillment of a hope of his life and of his ambition in this Parliament. The government, he said, was at last showing courage in endeavoring to restore national equilibrium by weighting the agricultural as against the industrial scales.

An editorial in The New York Times for November 20 says: "A scheme for putting some of the British unemployed back on the land, as embodied in a bill which has received its second reading in the House of Commons with Lloyd George's fervent blessing, can not in the present state of the world's agricultural markets be defended on strictly economic grounds. If ever food could be bought more cheaply abroad than it can be produced in Great Britain, it would be now. But the proposition is frankly described as a relief measure. Of more than 2,000,000 idle workers now drawing unemployment pay, some might as well be experimenting with small farm holdings as standing around. In this sense a certain amount of money diverted from the unemployment funds to financing rural colonization might 'pay' for itself. Even a small percentage of success, the Minister of Agriculture has argued, would under the circumstances justify the venture...."

Building
Permits

There was an increase of 1.0 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings for which permits were issued in October as compared with those issued in September, according to reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 286 comparable cities. There was, however, a decrease of 27.5 per cent in the estimated cost of new nonresidential buildings and a decrease of 14.6 per cent in the estimated cost of all building operations, comparing permits issued during these two periods. The estimated cost of all buildings for which permits were issued in these 286 cities during the month of October was \$125,217,775. During October 12,046 families were provided for in the new dwellings for which permits were issued. This is an increase of 13.6 per cent over the number of families provided for in the new buildings for which permits were issued during September.

Chain Stores
and the
Community

Edward G. Ernst and Emil M. Hartl write of "Chain Stores and the Community" in The Nation for November 19. The article says in part: "As mass production has revolutionized American family life, so mass distribution is revolutionizing the community life of America. Not many years ago practically every retail business in our towns and cities was owned and operated by local capital and talent. It is not so to-day. In Anderson, South Carolina, a city of 14,500 people, twenty-three of the best business locations on Main Street have been turned over to out-of-town merchants. In Framingham, Massachusetts, six chain stores, lined up together, practically monopolize the best business district of the city. There is now but one independent department store left in Danville, Virginia, and several other lines of merchandise are controlled to about an equal extent by outside interests. What does this shifting of our merchandising from the hands of local men into the hands of outside capital mean to the community at large?...In our survey of ten cities we questioned thirty-four chain-

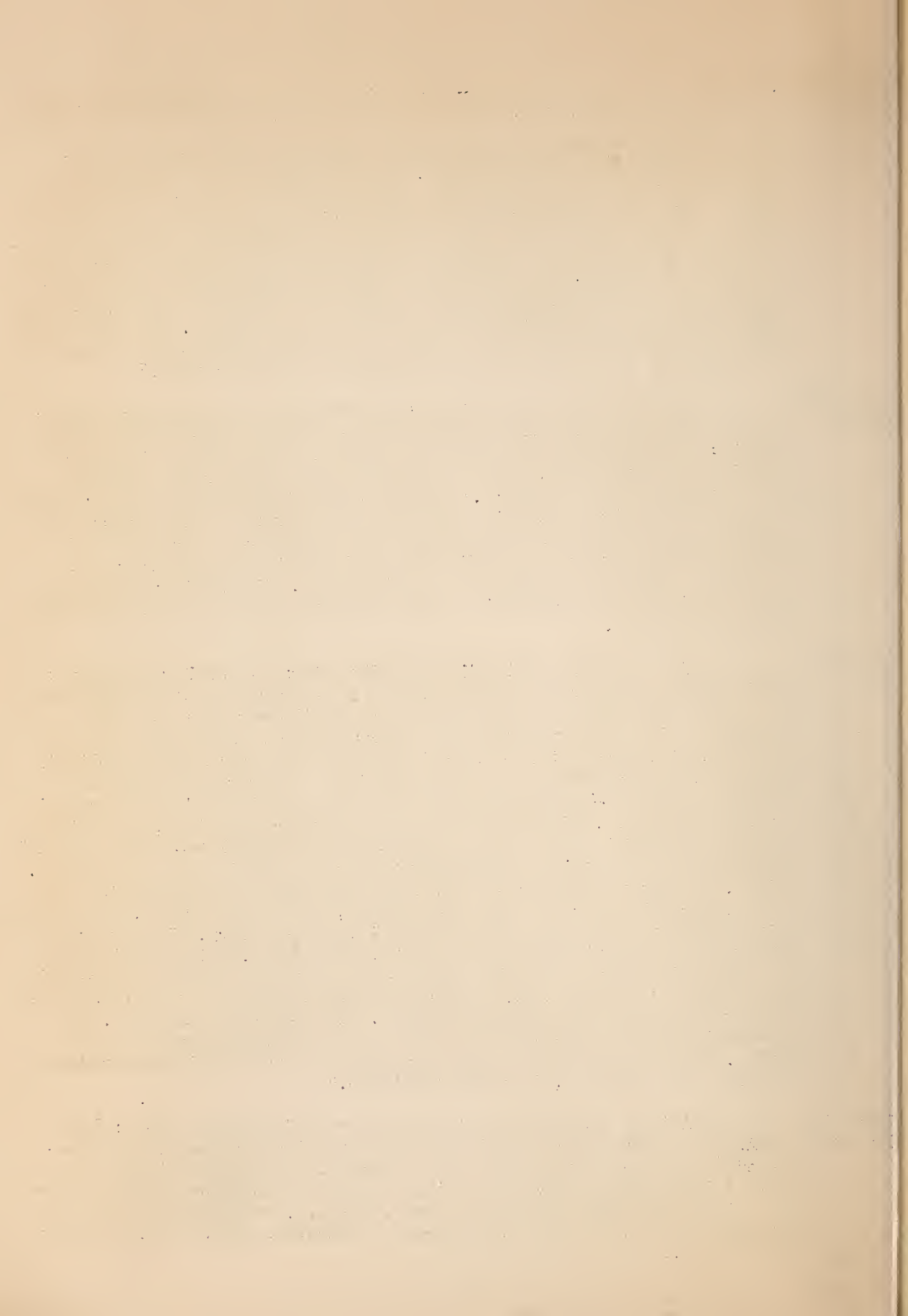


store managers concerning the length of time they had occupied the positions they were then holding. In only eleven of the thirty-four cases was it more than four years, and in fourteen it was less than two years. Only two managers had been appointed to stores in their home towns, and two others had taken the risk of purchasing a home for themselves....The problem of community cooperation is becoming increasingly a concern to chain-store officials. They are beginning to see their mistake in so merchandising retail stores as to make them of little more importance to the community than so many slot machines. From the social point of view something must be done to humanize chain-store methods or the community will lose its significance as a social unit."

Child Labor Progress An editorial in The Woman's Home Companion for December says: "...We glean from The American Child these recent encouraging developments: In Massachusetts the textile industry, which first introduced children to factories, could now lose all its workers under sixteen and 'scarcely feel a ripple.' In Maine and New Hampshire factory owners are no longer trying to hire children under sixteen. In Maryland the campaign against the illegal employment of children in canneries is making steady progress. In New York only half as many children are illegally employed in stores as in factories. The National Education Association at its convention in June voted in favor of a Federal child labor amendment."

Cornstalk Paper An editorial in The National Farm Journal for December says: "With regret rather than elation, we have to record that our misgivings as to the manufacture of paper from cornstalks were only too well-founded. Our folks may recall the circumstance. A pulp mill was built in Illinois, cornstalks collected, pulp made and sold, wide publicity secured, special newspaper editions printed on cornstalk paper, a capable and well-backed corporation did what could be done to establish a sound business. Eighteen months ago we mildly inquired, Can this be done at a profit? Is the thing commercially possible?--and were soundly jumped on by an Illinois contemporary for even asking such a question. Alas, the answer appears to be No. The pulp could be produced, but not sold. Last May receivers were appointed, and the other day, we are told, they decided to close up. We say again, we are sorry. We were right, where we would rather have been wrong. After all, this latest failure in this field proves nothing, except that enough trees for paper-making are still to be found. And as long as trees remain to be cut, pulp from other sources will have hard sledding. That must end some day. The Illinois cornstalk mill may have been only a few years ahead of its time. We will not believe that the energetic work of Professor Sweeney of Ames, for example, is a total failure."

Palestine Farm Grants A Jerusalem dispatch to the press of November 18 says: "Both Arab and Jewish farmers will benefit by a two-year loan, not to exceed \$75 to each person, which the Palestine Government intends to grant immediately in order to aid the wretched position of grain farmers in the Holy Land following a poor harvest, low wheat prices and a bad plague of field mice in the Plain of Esdraclon and in the northern district...."

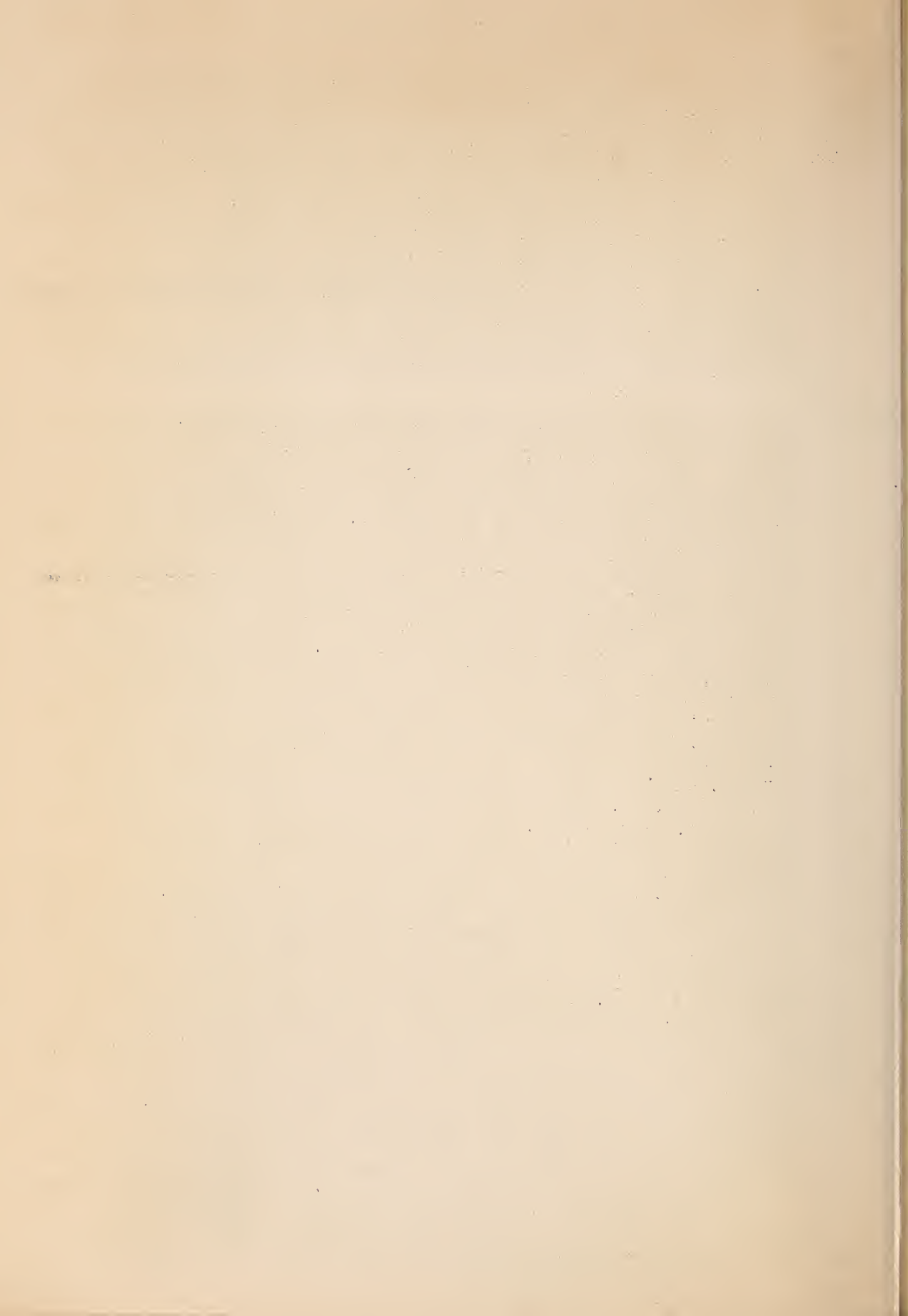


Thomas on
World
Economic
Conditions

A London dispatch November 18 states that speaking on the world depression, J. H. Thomas, British Secretary for the Dominions, told members of the American Chamber of Commerce at London November 17 that America was "up against it--just as we are here and have been for a long time." Mr. Thomas said the world was not suffering from overproduction, but that the root of the trouble was that overproduction happened to synchronize with underconsumption. "China, India and Russia--47 per cent of the world's population--are in conflict and separated from the rest of the world, neither consumers nor producers," he went on. "That is the real cause of the depression--the world is disjointed with nearly 50 per cent not playing its part in good government and good relationship. The world also must face the fact that all the economics taught in the past have been falsified. The people are suffering and hungry, and there is want in the land because we have too much wheat, too much copper, too much rubber--because too much is produced!..."

Wealth of
Nations

An editorial in The New York Times for November 16 says: "In what is mildly described as the present world-wide situation it is hard to speak of the wealth of nations without being suspected of satire. Yet it is not amiss to recall that the world's natural and accumulated possessions are still there. The considerable loss in capital and income which all the nations have experienced is the result not of destruction but of dislocation, or at most of a reappraisal downward. Roughly speaking, the contraction of values has been uniform for all countries, with the ever notable exception of France, and the relative wealth of nations is probably to-day what it was two years ago before the world-wide situation developed.... Estimates of national wealth, while largely approximations and differing considerably as between experts, are nevertheless in fair agreement on one point: The national wealth of the United States, something in excess of \$400,000,000,000, is probably equal to the combined wealth of all the other Powers--the United Kingdom (not the British Empire), France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan. For our population of 122,000,000 the estimated \$400,000,000,000 of wealth would show a figure of about \$3,400 per head. For the 400,000,000 inhabitants of the six other countries the corresponding figure would be just about \$1,000. As against all of the Powers together, the American citizen would thus appear to be, materially, more than three times as well off. But the range within the other group is so wide as to create a misleading impression concerning some of the European nations. Russia, with a per capita wealth of not much more than \$300 for a population of 15,000,000, swings the account heavily in our favor; the average American is ten times as rich as the average Russian. But we are only four times as well off as Italy or Japan with a per capita wealth of \$800, three times the Germans with \$1,000, twice the French with \$1,500. The British people, with a population of 45,000,000 and an estimated national wealth of \$120,000,000,000, would show a per capita wealth of \$2,800, or about five-sixths the American rate. The disparity between the United States and Great Britain is larger when measured by annual income than by national wealth. The estimate of very near \$100,000,000,000 for this country's annual income would be more than five times the British figure, with American population less than three times as large.... In concrete figures the full weight of American resources is not to be given in per capita terms. A 20 per cent advantage of individual well-being over the English, perhaps a 100 per cent advantage over the French, takes on tremendous weight when multiplied by a population mass nearly three times that of Great Britain or of France."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 21.--Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$13; cows, good and choice \$5 to \$7; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.30 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

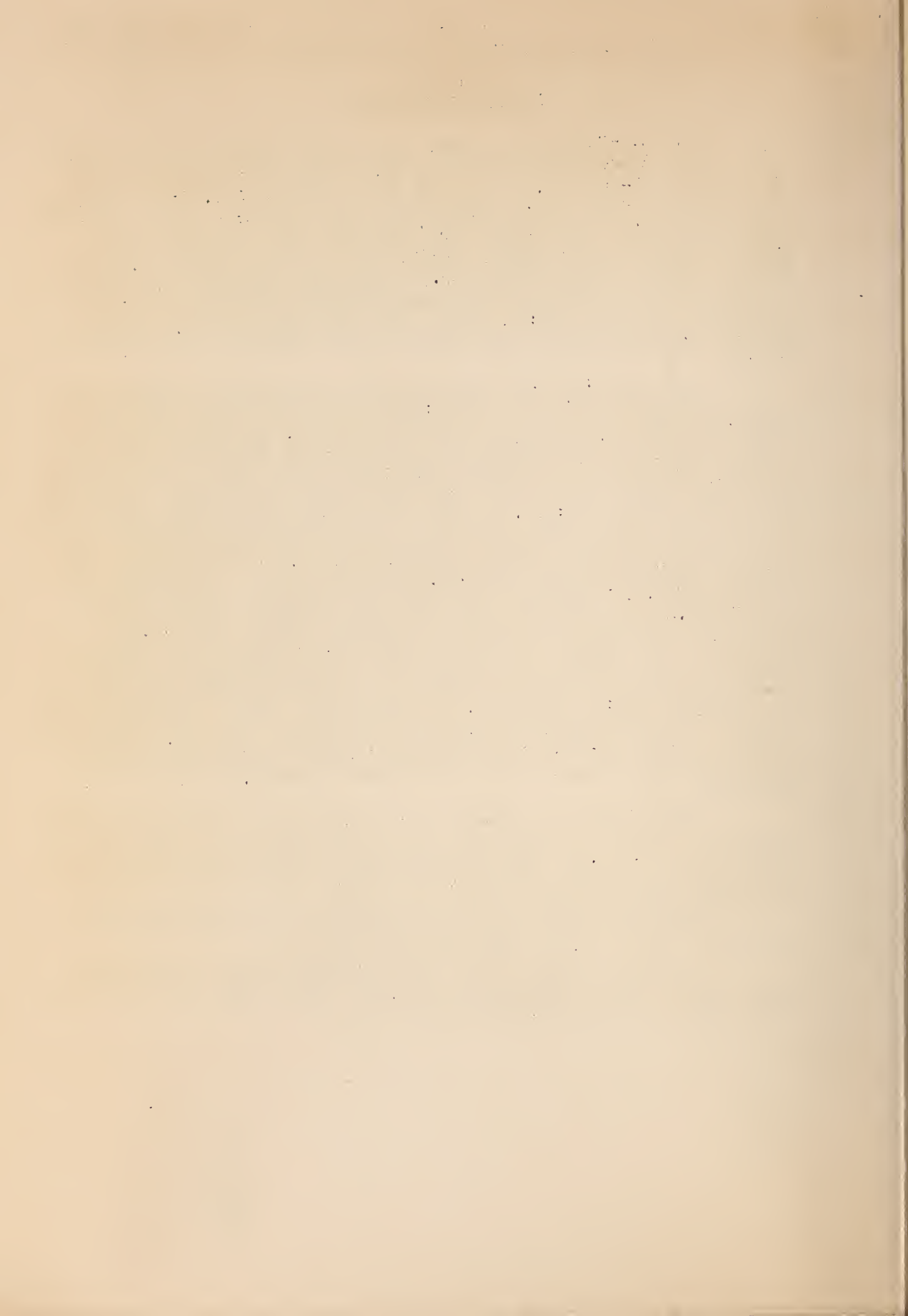
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 73 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 76 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 84 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (new) Minneapolis 63 to 65¢; Kansas City 66 to 67¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 71 to 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ (new); Minneapolis 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70¢; St. Louis 71 to 73¢; Kansas City 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 70¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 33 to 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 34 to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$13-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. South Carolina Pointed type in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hampers, \$2-\$2.50 in the East. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh mostly \$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 10.05¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.80¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.78¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.82¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 47

Section 1

November 24, 1930.

FARM SITUATION The Associated Press to-day says: "The troubles of the
TO BE DISCUSSED American farmer, with particular reference to wheat, will be
 surveyed minutely to-day when national farm leaders and Government
 officials meet with Chairman McNary and his Senate agriculture
committeemen to determine whether new legislation will be sought at the coming
short session of Congress...."

BURLEY TOBACCO A Lexington, Ky., dispatch to-day reports that directors
POOL of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, in session
 at Lexington, November 22, finally approved and made public a
 pooling contract under which the 1930 Burley tobacco crop will be
financed, pooled, graded and marketed.

CHILD WELFARE The press of November 23 reports: "A nineteen-point summary
CONFERENCE in general terms of the rights of the American child, from which was
 omitted all reference to the proposed transfer of child health ac-
 tivities from the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor to
the Public Health Service, was presented and adopted on Saturday at the final meet-
ing of the conference on child health and protection as the conclusions of a year's
intensive expert study. In presenting the summary, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary
of the Interior and chairman of the conference, offered a suggestion that the
Governor of each State call a conference to consider ways and means of carrying
into effect the standards of child health and protection contained in the confer-
ence recommendations..."

FARM CONGRESS An Associated Press dispatch from Rome to-day states that
AT ROME the first world-wide congress of agricultural experts, including
 representatives of some fifteen countries, with Argentine and
 Canadian delegates participating on behalf of the Western Hemisphere,
opens in Rome to-day. The report says: "One of the primary objects of the gather-
ing is the creation of an international federation of farming specialists. A draft
constitution of such a body will be presented by the Italians. Other subjects to
be discussed include international recognition of agricultural college degrees, the
cultural betterment of the colleges themselves and the situation enjoyed by the
experts in their respective countries. "

WORLD COTTON A London dispatch to-day reports: "The world's cotton
CONSUMPTION consumption for the year ended on July 31 was 25,209,000 bales,
 against 25,882,000 in the previous year, according to the report
 of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and
Manufacturers' Association. The consumption included 13,023,000 bales in the
United States, a decrease of 2,053,000. The total stocks in the mills on July 31
were 4,498,000 bales, against 4,863,000 in 1929. Of the total stock on hand,
1,985,000 were American, against 2,129,000 in 1929."

Section 2

American
Earning
Capacity

An editorial in The Ladies Home Journal for December says: "There are 122,000,000 people in continental United States. All of them have to live. How many of them earn the money they spend--and how do they earn it? After deducting those under age, those too old to work, the sick, the insane and the felons, and those not engaged in gainful occupations, Dr. William M. Steuart, Director of the Census, says there are only 47,000,000 people working in this country, and that only 40,000,000 to 42,000,000 are employed full time. These people work only 275 days a year, or three-quarters of the time. What do they earn? The real point of interest is the measure of comfort produced by workers for their dependents. Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, states that Asia spends ninety per cent of her earnings for food, and ten per cent for the comforts of life; Europe eighty per cent for food and twenty per cent for comforts; while the United States spends thirty per cent for food and seventy per cent for comforts. The worker here, whether male or female, is able to earn more of the comforts of life almost solely because the machine has vastly multiplied the worker's productive powers."

Chinese Food
Experiments

Dr. William H. Adolph, professor of chemistry, Yenching University, Peking, writes on the nutritional achievements of China under the title, "A 4,000-Year Food Experiment," in Scientific American for December. He says in part: "The brief experience of the Occident becomes ridiculously insignificant when compared to the 4,000 year experiment which the Orient has conducted on the feeding of large numbers of people...The thoughtful nutrition chemist loaded with the faddish lore of the Occident can not but sit as a humble observer before this long term experiment and its accumulated mass of evidence. The Chinese would seem to have sensed certain fundamental principles of food supply long before they were discovered by the upstart West. China from ancient days has been an agricultural country, and it is still essentially agricultural. Certainly less than 10 per cent of the population are found in the large cities and even these are mainly engaged in trade or industry involving agricultural products. The encroachments of the new industrialism may soon begin to alter this state of affairs, but so far there has been little measurable change. The majority of the people eat what they raise. China continues to feed herself largely in terms of a hand-to-mouth operation. The very thoughts of the people, and the language background, are agricultural. A man's wealth in China is expressed not in dollar marks, but in acres of land...The important place occupied by legumes (this means the soy bean) in China deserves more than passing mention. Of all the varieties of beans, it is nothing short of remarkable that the Chinese farmer-dietitian, thousands of years ago, chose to develop and retain in his agricultural repertoire just that one variety which contained the highest percentage of protein, and also the highest percentage of fat. The soy bean was the one vegetable product which could in any sense replace meat in his dietary.. The Chinese use of pork is equally startling. Only recently has it been demonstrated by modern science that an acre of ground in the form of pasture produces two pounds of pork for every pound of beef or mutton. So when meat is used in China, it is pork. The laws of economics have dictated far more of the actions of the Oriental than we realize. A



man instead of a horse pulls a ricksha because a man is a machine weighing only 60 kilograms and its cost of maintenance is less than that of a horse which is, say, a 600 kilogram machine...Human beings in China do not always die of starvation to the extent that they die from disease caused by a weakened physical condition. Food intake and health are closely related and famine studies show how a very slight lowering of the quality and quantity of food intake produces immediate disaster. China, while receiving credit for a finely balanced solution of her food supply problem, is at the same time face to face with the fact that the prosperity of the nation demands not mere maintenance, but an optimum metabolism expressed in terms of improved growth and vigor. It is hardly to be doubted that in this modern age, with its new demands, China will rise to a solution of these newer problems with all the thorough-going capacity which she has displayed in the past."

Dakotas at
Internat-
ional
Livestock
Show

An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for November 15 says: "The Dakotas will be unusually well represented at this year's International Livestock Show and allied endeavors at Chicago on November 28 to December 6. The South Dakota Crop Improvement Association and the extension agronomist, Doctor Booth, in North Dakota have been particularly busy the past month in encouraging farmers to prepare exhibits for the Hay and Grain Show. Their efforts have met with excellent response. Liberal space has been set aside by the management of the show for the accommodation of the respective State entries. The South Dakota Department of Agriculture is preparing a display of State agricultural resources that will also be on exhibit in the Hay and Grain Show Department. Both Dakotas will be represented at the National 4-H Club Congress by club youngsters who won trips to the International for outstanding achievement in club efforts. Dakota flocks and herds will enter competition in both breeding and fat classes in the livestock show. Carload entries in both feeder steers and finished lambs will likewise be forwarded from Dakota feedlots and pastures. A complete record of the winnings of the Dakotas at the International will appear in our December 15 issue."

Wheat Sit-
uation

Freeman Tilden is the author of "The Battle of Wheat" in World's Work for December. In his extensive article Mr. Tilden endeavors to tell why the world's breadbasket overflows. He says in part: "...Mr. Legge, it may be said confidently, is one of the few men in the United States fitted by experience, expert knowledge, and natural ability to take a long-range international view of this tremendous problem. The failure of the Farm Board to do what the wheat farmers expected it to do is, in the opinion of this writer, no fault of the chairman of the board, or of his associates. It was an attempt foredoomed to failure. Very likely Mr. Legge knew it when he took over the thankless job. Far from blaming him, or the Farm Board, he and they deserve great credit. One shudders to think what a mess a less informed, less conservative, and less astute administrator would have made of the task. Consequently, an opinion from such a source that the United States wheat farmer is at the end of his export period, and must rebuild his agricultural plans on a new basis, must be regarded. And what are the factors in the world situation that have brought Mr. Legge, as well as other informed men, to this conclusion? In the first place



there is the European battaglia del grano. Western Europe can produce, if she wishes, all the grain she needs, in any average year. That Europe will go so far as to do this, nobody expects; it would be too expensive. But what we are sure of is that Western Europe is bent upon importing the least grain possible. In the second place, it is vitally necessary for the two principal wheat-growing countries south of the equator--Australia and Argentina--to raise and market every bushel of wheat possible. Argentina at least, with a low production cost, can undersell either Canada or the United States in any free wheat market of the world. And the Australians, with a higher production cost, need gold, and may well deliberately throw their energies into this method of acquiring it. But the big underlying threat to the world wheat market is Russia. It was reported early last year that Russia would have no wheat for export. How much wheat Russia did actually export we have no means of knowing. There is no doubt that the Soviet authorities throw a large volume of the grain into the creaking market. We have been assured that the Russian peasant would not raise wheat for the Soviet to commandeer. That may be true. But the Soviet, after some disastrous attempts to plunder the peasants' wheat, gave up that tack and tried another one, calculated to make the muzhik more willing to produce. An enormous amount of American agricultural machinery has been pouring into Russia for several past years. At the moment of writing, a new contract that runs into millions of dollars has been signed with the Amtorg, for agricultural implements, that will keep one of our greatest factories busy on full time for more than six months. It is of no avail to fool ourselves any longer about Russia. Russia is not only coming back as the world's chief exporter of wheat, but she is already back, as a real force..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for November 22 says: "The market continues spotty but generally quiet so far as actual sales are concerned, with rather more inquiry reported in some quarters. There have been some further sales of scoured B supers to woolen mills on the basis of lower prices reported a week ago. Worsted mills have been rather slow of sale with demand favoring the finer qualities at prices which show little change for the week. Medium wool prices are little changed, though quarters are difficult to quote. Foreign markets have changed little for the week. There has been a steady demand for merinos in Australia and South Africa at firm rates. Crossbred offerings from South America have changed little in price. The opening of the New Zealand season at Auckland, Tuesday, will be watched with interest. The manufacturing position seems to have changed little during the week. Developments are disappointingly slow. One wonders how much longer buyers can hold off. Meanwhile, mills are determined to keep inventories down."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 22.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein Minneapolis 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to 86¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 67 to 69¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 72 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ (new); Minneapolis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 69 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.75-\$1.85; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Danish type cabbage \$12-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; mostly 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets; top of \$3.50 in Boston. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined one point to 10.04¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.86¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.76¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.89¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 32¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 48

Section 1

November 25, 1930.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The Associated Press to-day says: "A 20 per cent reduction in wheat acreage and more 'elastic' control by the Government over grain exchange rules were held up to the Senate agriculture committee yesterday as additional tonics for the farmers' ills. Chairman Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, proposed the acreage curtailment in the belief it would give the wheat farmer the benefit of the 42 cents a bushel tariff, but Senator Norris of Nebraska, a member of the committee, said such a plan would amount to a 'national calamity' in event of a crop shortage.

"Secretary Hyde discussed recommendations for more definite Federal control over exchanges, but no conclusions were reached by the committee. Chairman McNary said after an all-day sitting with the Government officials and farm organization chiefs that he believed his committee unanimously favored the entering of the wheat market by the Farm Board and was inclined to give future support to the board in its efforts to find a solution to the surplus problem.

"Only Secretary Hyde and Chairman Legge were heard yesterday. The committee will conclude its survey to-day with the examination of officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and the National Farmers' Union..."

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE AND ROAD CON- STRUCTION

Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, stated yesterday that the committee was deeply interested in carrying out the road-building program developed by the Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of the American Association of State Highway Officials, according to the press to-day. The report says: "It was stated that the committee would make every effort in putting itself squarely behind the road-building program, but that the exact method of financing and whether any change would be made in the existing method are matters for congressional action...."

DOCTOR FAIRCHILD GETS MEDAL

Dr. David Fairchild, principal agricultural explorer of the Department of Agriculture, yesterday was announced as winner of the George Robert White medal, a horticultural award given annually by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, according to the press to-day. The award was made public by the National Geographic Society, through its president, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, brother-in-law of Doctor Fairchild.

BANKING SITUATION

Sound and satisfactory banking conditions throughout the country generally were reported yesterday in statements telegraphed to the United States Daily by State Commissioners of Banking. Recent failures were attributed to local causes and were said by the banking officials to have strengthened the general position by elimination of weak spots.

Section 2

American Ships for American Produce Pleading with American farmers to use American ships for the transportation of their freight and in their travels abroad, Chairman T. V. O'Connor of the United States Shipping Board told the annual convention of the National Grange, meeting last week in Rochester, that diverting emergency ships to ocean trade in 1926 saved American agricultural interests "several hundred million dollars" when many British-flag ships were withdrawn to carry coal to England. "I need scarcely point out," he said, "the utter folly of depending on a commercial rival to carry your goods to market, for it is a foregone conclusion that he will invariably leave you in the lurch whenever stronger interests call him elsewhere. The fact that foreign ships can not always be depended on to serve American interests gives us one of the strongest arguments for building up a merchant marine of our own...."

Business Conditions A summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of October and November, issued by the Federal Reserve Board November 24 says: "Volume of industrial production and factory employment declined in October, and there was a further downward movement of commodity prices. Volume of sales by department stores increased by more than the usual seasonal amount. There was a considerable inflow of gold from South America and the Orient, and a further slight easing of money rates. Industrial production, including both factories and mines, decreased by about 3 per cent in October, according to the Federal Reserve Board's index, which makes allowance for usual seasonal changes. This decline reflected chiefly a further decrease in output of steel ingots, contrary to the usual seasonal movement, and a larger than seasonal decline in the output of automobiles. Output in the shoe industry was also curtailed. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills showed a further increase of slightly more than the usual seasonal amount, and stocks of cotton cloth were further reduced; increased activity was also reported for the silk industry. Output of coal was in substantially larger volume than in September, while production of copper and petroleum declined. Number of workers employed showed a decrease for the month in foundries and in the automobile, machine tool, woolen, and shoe industries, while increases were reported in number of persons employed in the production of silk goods, hosiery, and radios. Employment at coal mines increased considerably, partly in response to seasonal influences. Value of contracts for residential building, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which had shown a growth in September, increased further in October, but by an amount smaller than is usual for that month. Contracts for public works and utilities also increased somewhat, reflecting a larger volume of awards for pipe lines. Owing to a substantial decrease in contracts for industrial building, however, there was little change in the total value of building contracts awarded....."

Canadian Sugar Beet Plant The Winnipeg Free Press of November 21 says: "Announcement of the establishment of a sugar beet plant in Manitoba, costing \$1,500,000, is expected with the visit to the city November 28 of executive officials of the American Sugar Beet Co. of Denver, Colo. While confirmation of the report could not be obtained from the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba to-day, unofficially it was learned the company has definitely decided to extend its business to Canada by the



erection of a huge plant to employ several hundred men here. Experiments with the growing of sugar beets in Manitoba, conducted during the past summer, have proved highly satisfactory, it is stated."

Christmas
Trees

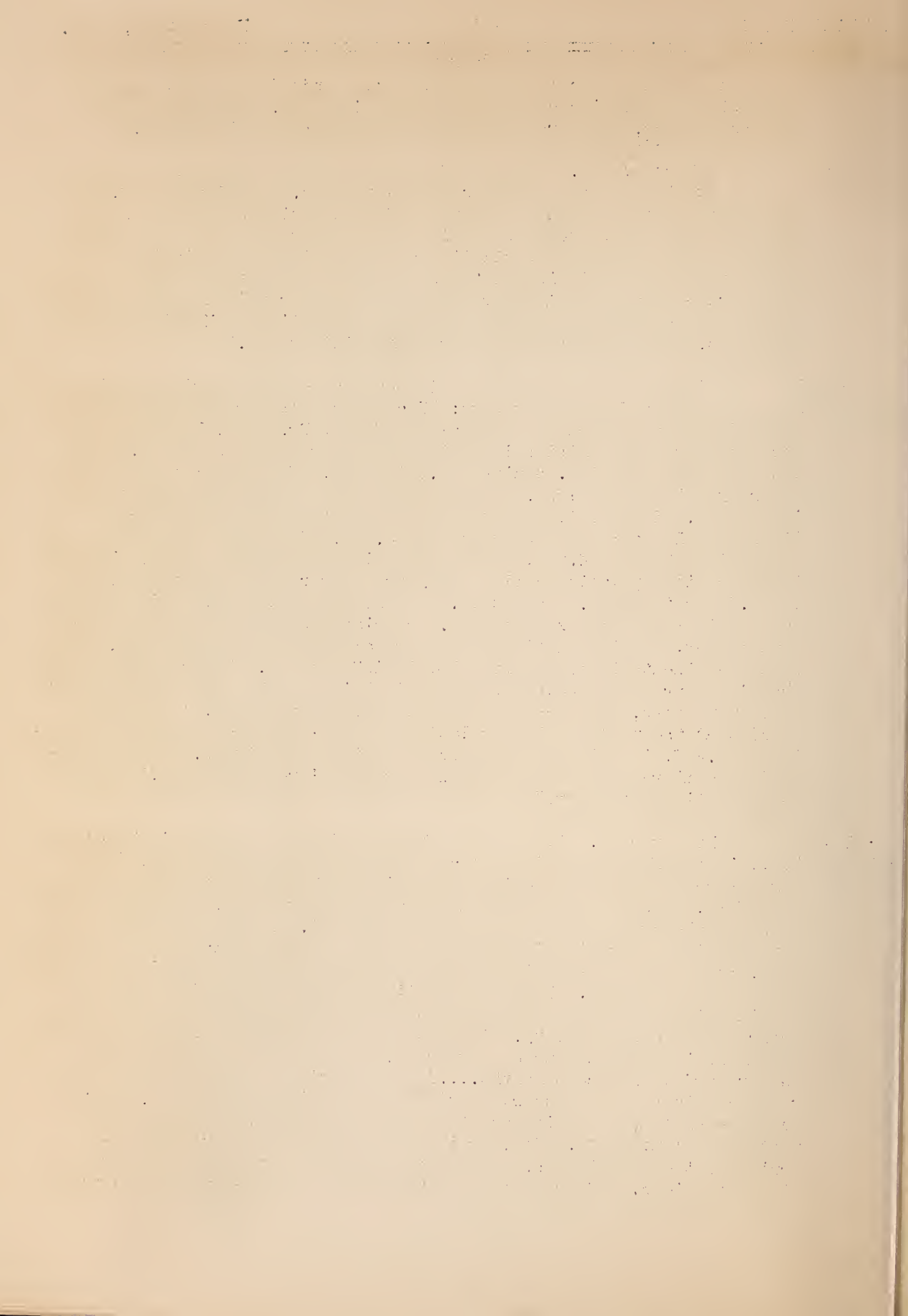
A Durham, N.H., dispatch November 23 says: "Christmas trees of the future will be grown on special plantations, says Clarence S. Herr, who has completed a study of northern New Hampshire woodlots. He believes prices may increase slightly and that farmers with good land to spare should find this new sideline a good business undertaking. A large proportion of Christmas trees are cut from pasture lands on which they have encroached. Another source of supply rarely tapped is the tops of spruce and balsams cut in logging operations. Millions lie in the woods, when they are ideal for commercial supply."

London Birth
Rate

London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 15 says: "The lowest birth rate ever recorded in London is announced by the health officer, Dr. F. N. Kay Menzies, for the year 1929. Births in that year numbered 70,089, or 15.8 per thousand of population, against 16.2 in 1928. The number was actually fewer by 887 than in 1918, when the influence of the Great War was at its height. It is estimated that the population of the official 'County of London' has decreased from 5,524,000 at the time of the last census in 1921, by 94,000, to 4,430,000 in the middle of 1929. Deaths in the civil population during the year under review numbered 62,889, or 14.2 per thousand, against 12.1 of the previous year. This increase was due to the influenza epidemic, associated with an unusually rigorous winter, and in addition to the prevalence of whooping cough. Fatal street accidents increased from 747 in 1928 to 814. The report states that there are about 30,000 basement dwellings in London, housing about 100,000 persons, which are not fit for human habitation. It will be noted that the fall in the population of the 'County of London,' amounting to 2,263, is not due to excess of deaths over births. It is largely due to migration to the outlying parts of 'greater London,' which still continues to grow."

Price Re-
cession

Frederick C. Mills of the National Bureau of Economic Research, N.Y., in the News Bulletin of the bureau for November 22 says: "The current recession of commodity prices in the United States may be dated from July, 1929. Between that month and October, 1930, average prices at wholesale dropped approximately 16 per cent. During this drop there have developed striking inequalities among different classes of commodities, in the degree to which they have reflected the change in the general level of prices. These inequalities have a profound bearing on the immediate economic situation, and on the probable course and character of economic recovery. While there is as yet no evidence that the bottom of the decline has been reached, the rate of recession has been retarded in recent months....The shattering of established price relations is not a necessary barrier to economic recovery. A modern economic system, sensitive as it is to disturbances, possesses the virtue of flexibility. It functions not under one rigorously prescribed set of conditions, but adapts itself to a variety of alternative situations. After a violent break an economic advance is perhaps



more often resumed through adaptation to changed conditions than through a return to pre-existing relations. For this reason it is not possible to define accurately in advance the conditions of economic recovery. The existence of altered price relations which might be adverse to prompt revival could be offset by favorable conditions elsewhere in the economic system, as was the case during the recovery of 1921-22. But unless such favorable conditions develop, price inequalities may be a factor of some importance during economic revival. We can not now be sure that the price recession associated with the present business decline has run its course. The figures we have cited, based upon the most recent detailed quotations available, do not by any means represent a final situation. The condition revealed by these figures, a condition marked by relatively high prices to consumers, and by relatively low prices for goods on which the incomes of important consuming groups depend, is probably not conducive to prompt recovery. An equalization of the values of consumers' goods and of other commodities, an equalization which might be accomplished through an advance in the prices of other commodities or through further liquidation in the prices of consumers' goods, would assist in breaking the jam which is at present obstructing the free flow of goods to final consumers. Some approach to equalization may result from the play of economic forces during the months immediately ahead."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The Associated Press November 23 says: "'Hoover scribble rompers,' which bear the odd designs the President makes on his telephone pad, are a new fad. The rompers, made for very young children, are part of an exhibit in the textiles and clothing division of the Bureau of Home Economics at the White House Conference on Child Welfare. They are of red and white material. A souvenir hunter procured a piece of paper upon which the President had been scribbling a geometric pattern. He had it photographed and it appeared in the daily press. A manufacturer promptly put the design into a fabric for children's clothing."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 24.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$13.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.35.

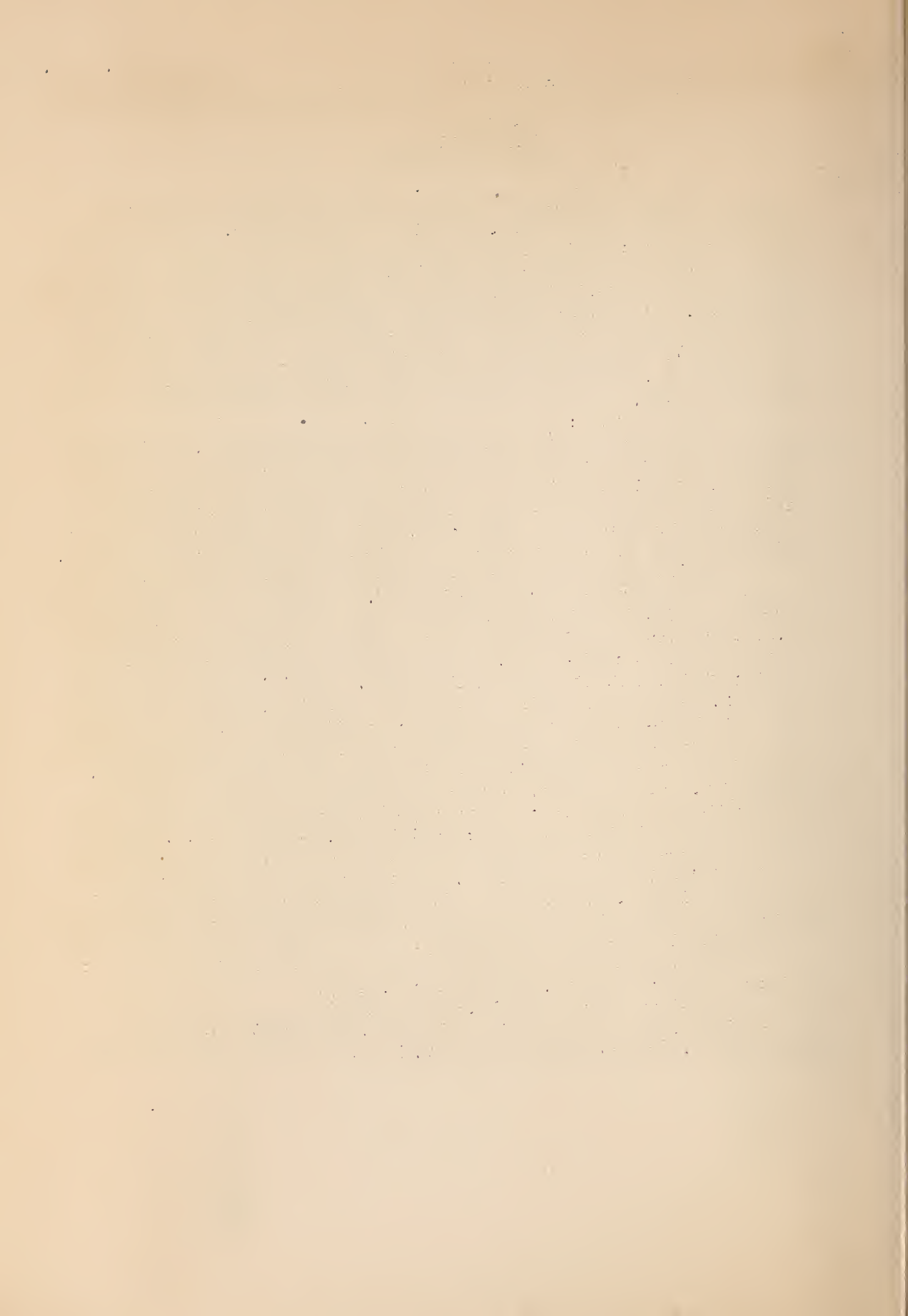
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 76 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 79 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 to 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 68 to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 73 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 74 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 70 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 to 37¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern stock \$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8.50 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.75-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in the East. Delaware and Maryland stock \$1-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house cured, \$1.35-\$1.50 in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1.25; Wealthys \$1-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel hamper in New York City; Baldwins \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points to 10¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price was 16.83¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.74¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.78¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 19¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 49

Section 1

November 26, 1930.

SENATE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Associated Press to-day reports: "Leaders of three national farm organizations urged the Senate agriculture committee yesterday to refrain from attempts to amend the farm marketing act at the short session of Congress, but to give the Farm Board an additional \$250,000,000 to carry on its price and marketing stabilization operations next year. The testimony of the agricultural chiefs concluded a two-day hearing to determine the sentiment for additional farm-relief measures. Chairman McNary said he would favor giving the board the entire \$250,000,000 remaining of the original half-billion-dollar authorization. He called a meeting of the committee for next week to determine that point. S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and C. E. Huff, for the National Farmers Union, said they would back the Farm Board to the limit. Taber, however, said this did not mean his organization was sidetracking its favorite plan--the export debenture--and he believed it would be revived in the Senate at the short session....The farm organizations went on record for legislation to curb short selling in cotton and grain futures, but still permitting what they termed 'legitimate hedging.' In this connection Chairman Legge pointed out that wheat sales last year amounted to 16,000,000,000 bushels but that only 800,000,000 bushels were produced..."

FREIGHT RATES

The press to-day says: "With the emergency freight rates on shipments of feed into the drought areas about to expire, it was disclosed yesterday that Federal authorities administering the rates had canceled a number of permits for which well-to-do farmers had applied. It was learned from authoritative sources that about 200 cancellations had occurred on the grounds that farmers making the applications were well enough fixed to pay the full rates. The total number of cars moved under the emergency rate has been about 60,000."

WOODS URGES HIGHWAY WORK

The extension into the winter months of road construction work as an aid to the present unemployment situation and the return of business stabilization was urged by Colonel Arthur Woods, chairman of the President's Emergency Committee for Employment, in a radio address last night. "Building new roads and improving old roads at this time, he declared, "will contribute to a return to business stabilization by employing labor, and by buying materials at a time when they are cheap and when their use will be most important in restoring normal business conditions." (Press, Nov. 26.)

BRITISH TARIFF

A London dispatch to-day reports that former Premier Stanley Baldwin yesterday received a vote of confidence as Conservative party leader, and came out flatly for an emergency tariff on manufactured goods, as soon as the Conservative party can return to power.

Section 2

Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 22 says: "After nine years of patient effort, livestock owners and agricultural department officials of Michigan gathered at Lansing and formally, and also enthusiastically, celebrated a successful conclusion of a state-wide campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. The livestock in the State of Michigan are free from this disease. This makes the third State to hold such a celebration. The other States now free from bovine T.B. are Maine and North Carolina. The county unit system of work was applied to the three honor States in the Union. The same kind of work is going on in many other States, and the time will come when bovine tuberculosis will be entirely eliminated from the herds in this country. Texas has not suffered from this disease as much as some other States, but eradication work is being conducted in several counties, Dallas County being the first to be declared free...."

Food Consumption

The changing food habits of the American people since the beginning of the present century are revealed in a bulletin issued yesterday based on a survey made by the Department of Commerce, which showed increased per capita consumption of all major foodstuffs except cereals and that dairy products registered the greatest advance. The survey compared the per capita consumption of principal foodstuffs in 1899 with the average for the five-year period 1922-1927. "With the single exception of cereals," said the bulletin, "all other important foodstuffs registered advances, the study shows. Meats showed practically no change, while per capita consumption of sugar rose forty-four pounds, milk about 150 pounds and vegetable oils about ten pounds. The baking industry has had a tremendous growth during the last decade, the report reveals.

Government Site Legislation

The press to-day states that by the wish of the administration, a bill will be introduced in Congress enabling the Government to obtain control of sites for public buildings. The report says: "The basic purpose of the measure is to overcome delays in carrying out President Hoover's effort to relieve unemployment by expediting the construction of public buildings. In spite of the fact that appropriations for a great program of public construction are available, the Government has found it impossible to put men to work on many of the projects because of disputes over prices with owners of the sites chosen...."

Section 3**Department of Agriculture**

An editorial in The Washington Post for November 23 says: "In the excited discussions of unemployment relief the fact that the United States, from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky Mountains, suffered from the most severe drought in history last summer seems largely to be ignored. Last week, however, there met in Washington the National Drought Relief Commission, in which were represented twenty drought-damaged States, the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Reserve system, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, the American Red Cross, and the American Railway Association. The commission considered the damage wrought by the drought and the need for measures of

relief. In the closing session it adopted resolutions calling upon the American people to contribute to the limit of their ability to the Red Cross, which will be called upon to assume the principal burden of relieving those whose resources were burned away by the relentless suns of the summer, and calling upon Congress to legislate at an early date for the relief of drought sufferers....Congress should not quibble over approving this program. Based upon the principle of enabling the farmer to help himself out of the difficulties forced upon him through no fault of his own, but by nature, the program is sound in every respect. It is the Nation's duty to rescue its people from natural calamities. Instead of paying a superfluous installment upon the public debt, thereby increasing the taxes of drought-stricken farmers, the money should be devoted to their relief without delay."

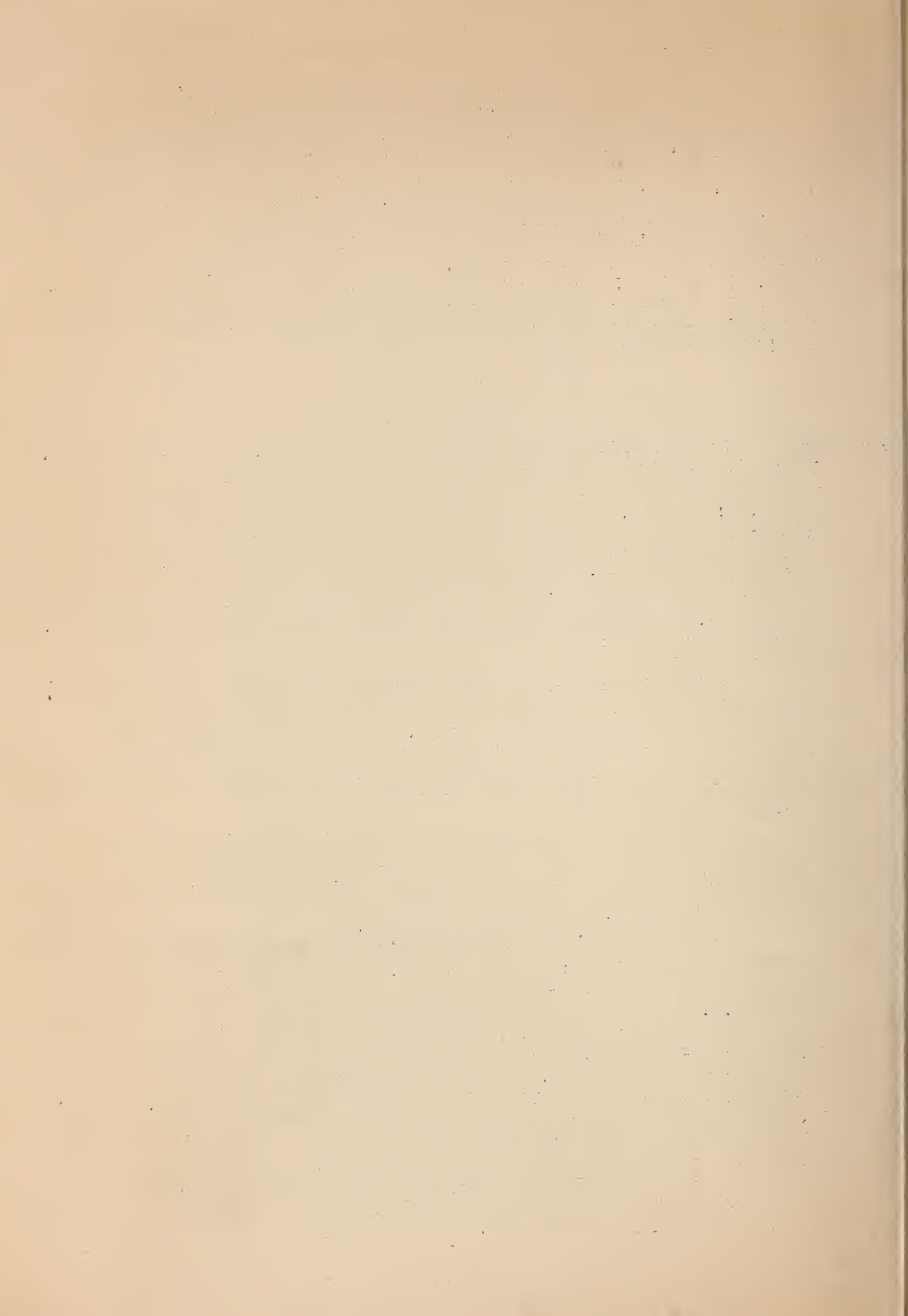
Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Nov. 25.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: Steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.90 to \$8.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.85 to \$8.20 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $75\frac{3}{4}\phi$ to $78\frac{3}{4}\phi$; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to 86ϕ ; No.2 hard winter Kansas City $69\frac{1}{4}\phi$ to 71ϕ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 74ϕ ; Minneapolis 64 to 66ϕ ; Kansas City 68 to $69\frac{1}{2}\phi$; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 66 to 71ϕ ; St. Louis 74 to $75\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 70 to 71ϕ ; No.3 white oats Chicago $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Minneapolis $31\frac{1}{2}$ to $32\frac{1}{2}\phi$; St. Louis 36 to $36\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Kansas City 36ϕ .

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 9.98¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year the price stood at 16.71¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.71¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.72¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.20 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$15 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 80¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes brought \$2.50-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Delaware and Maryland yellows \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.50 for house cured stock in Cincinnati. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.75; Wealthys 90¢-\$1; Baldwins \$1-\$1.25 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins \$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 50

Section 1

November 28, 1930.

WHEAT AS FEED

With many million bushels of America's wheat surplus going into feed troughs, Chairman Legge, of the Farm Board, believes now is the time for millers and stock feeders to buy, according to the press of November 27. The report says: "Mr. Legge estimated yesterday that 200,000,000 bushels of the surplus would be used this year for feeding, at the present rate. He did not promise an increase in prices, but Sam R. McKelvie, the grain member of the board, was more optimistic. He believed they would improve...."

PUBLIC LANDS

Transfer of the public domain to the States with the reservation by the Government of subsurface rights in known mineral areas will be the basis upon which final action will be taken in January by President Hoover's public lands committee, according to the press to-day. The tentative plan decided upon by the committee is said to represent a compromise between the positions of the Government and the States.

KELLOGG WINS NOBEL AWARD

An Oslo dispatch to-day reports that the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929 was awarded yesterday to Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State of the United States and now a justice of the Permanent Court for International Justice at The Hague.

RUSSIA TO COPY PACKING PLANTS

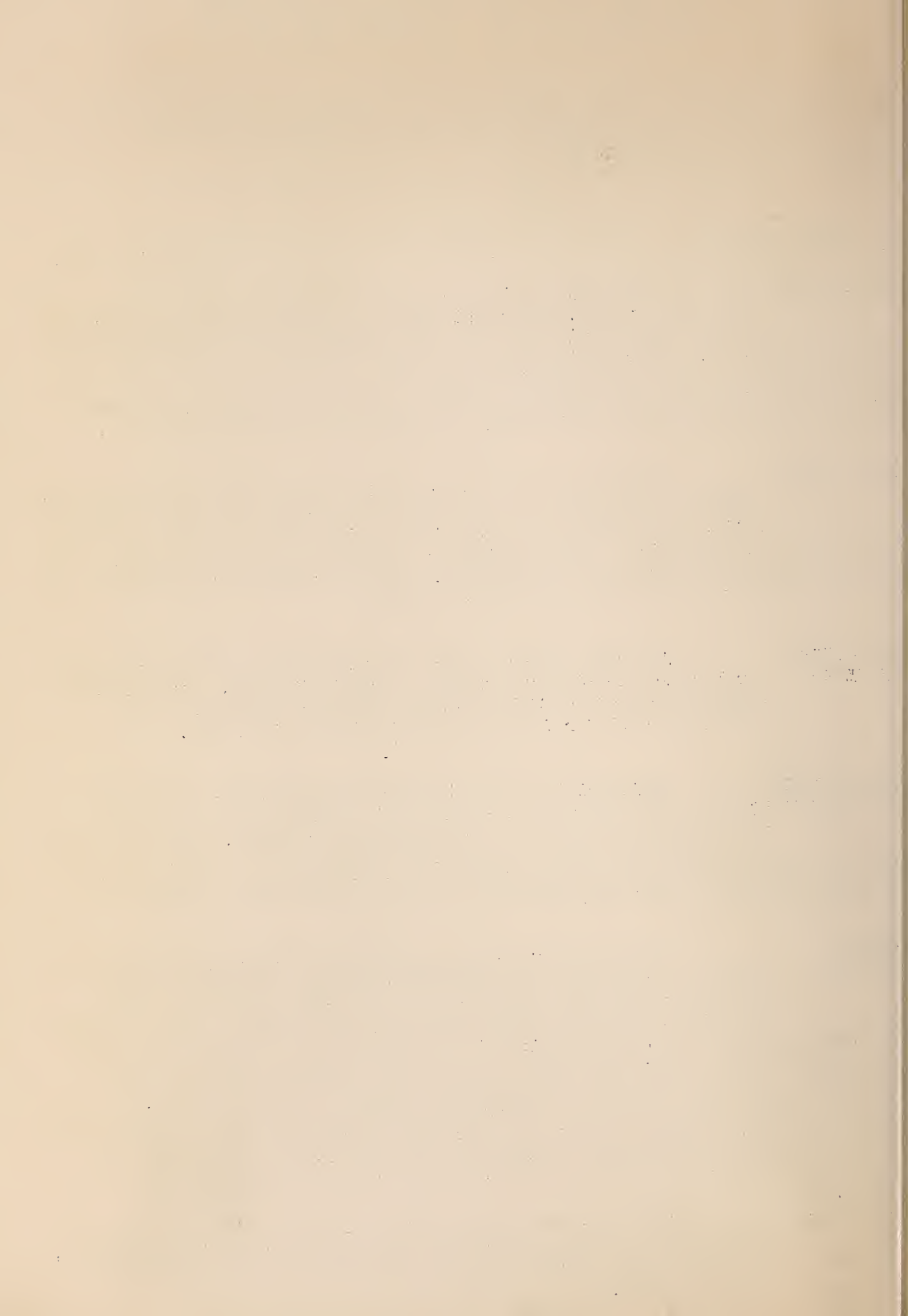
An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago to-day says: "Soviet Russia is again seeking aid in America for a government enterprise. Fifty or more engineers and draftsmen, under direction of an American engineer, are transferring to blue prints the best features of the Chicago meat packing industry for reproduction in Soviet Russia. The Communists plan to spend \$80,000,000 in a chain of 40 packing plants..."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Commerce and Finance for November 26 says: "...The two main lines of development now indicated consist of holding up wage levels as widely as possible and of providing some new means of financing purchasing power during business crises. Both are making more progress than is commonly recognized in circumstances so close to the emergency. The movement to maintain wages has universal support, and such means as unemployment insurance and public construction work are suggested as balance wheels for buying power in times of industrial recession....One of the large manufacturers of the country and one of the conservative magazines unite in putting the message before the country that the companies which do not pay fair wages and stabilize employment are parasites living off the prosperity generated by those which do..."

ITALIAN SUGAR TARIFF

A Rome dispatch to-day states that the tariff on sugar was increased by a decree yesterday from 35 gold lire to 45 per quintal, effective until October 31, 1931. This makes the duty approximately 4 cents a pound.



Section 2

Apples and

Unemployment The Outlook for November 26 says: "Prior to November, 1930, we had never thought of apples as an antidote for unemployment. The evidence, however, is overwhelming--at least in New York. On one block (on Forty-second Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) we counted 20 temporary apple merchants. This was on one side of the street only, and the other side appeared to have its full quota. In a single midnight cleanup, 83 empty apple crates were removed from the sidewalk between Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Streets on Fifth Avenue. Just how much this well organized apple campaign is doing for the unemployed we do not know, and our guess probably has no epochal significance. It has certainly increased sales, at least for a few weeks, and we hope that the farmers who grew the apples out in the Northwest get some benefit, although we would not bet much on that..."

Chinese
Progress

 An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for November 20 says: "...To-day the Chinese people face what appears to be their first real opportunity to establish an effective national government of their own. Except for still troublesome communistic disorders in the South, two decades of civil war have resulted in the ascendancy of the Nanking movement over the separatism of the local military satraps. Even Manchuria, which for many years has been an almost independent state under a war lord enjoying outside encouragement, appears likely to become once more a part of China, thanks largely to a favorable change in the foreign policy of Japan since 1920. Americans too commonly overlook the fact, readily acknowledged in authoritative Chinese quarters, that the 'republic' has so far existed only as an ideal. The constitution of 1923 was replaced by the 'fundamental law' proclaimed in 1928 by the executive of the Nationalist party, which within the past few days has called a constitutional convention to meet in May. The prospects for success in that undertaking appear to hinge largely upon the success President Chiang Kai-shek may have meanwhile in restoring public order and defeating or placating the still intriguing militarists."

Fur Market

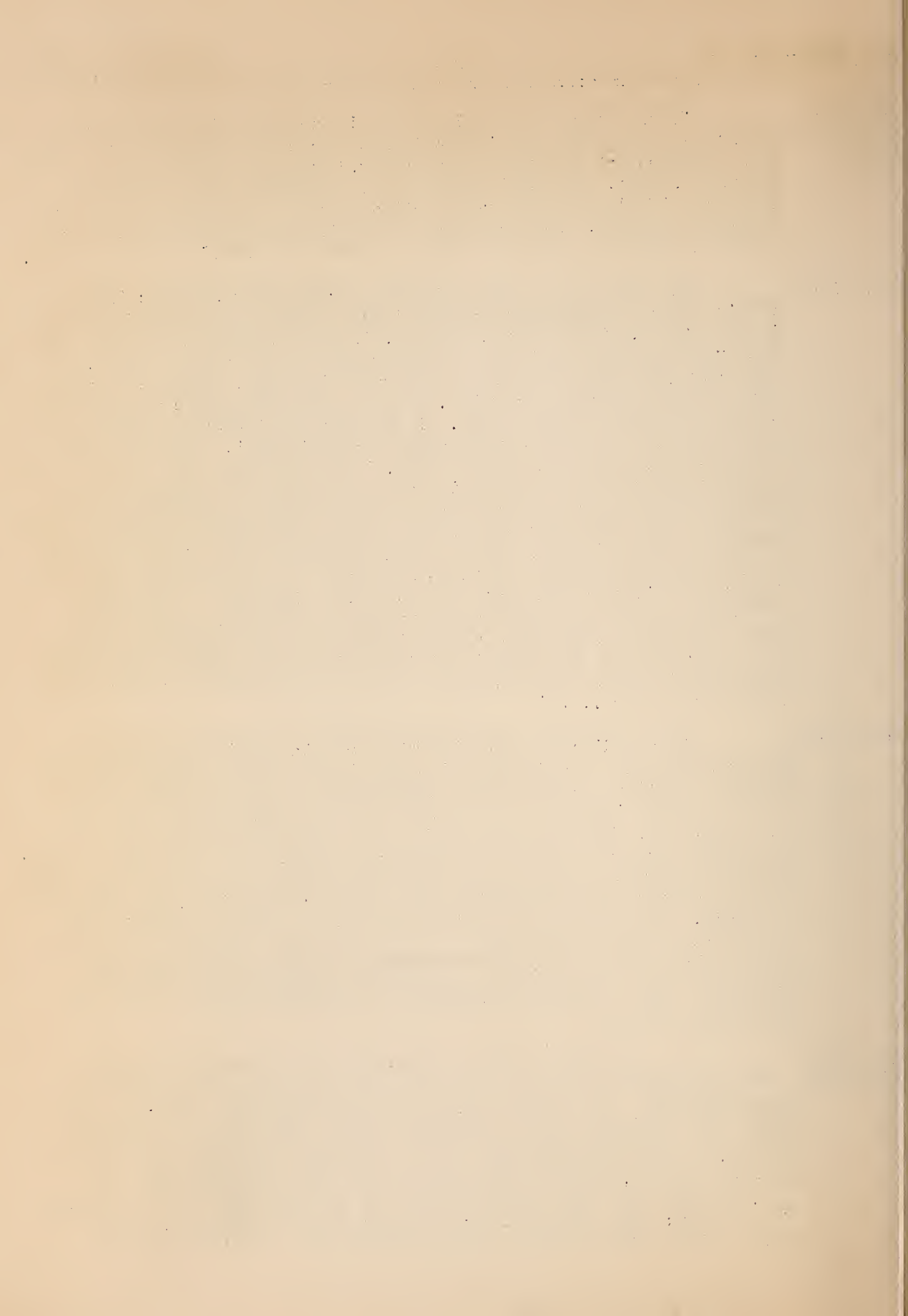
 An editorial in Hunter-Trader-Trapper for December says: "At present, as we see it, the raw fur market has shown very little improvement over last month's prediction. Although we are publishing fur prices in our 'Trappers and Fur' section in this issue, these can not be taken as staple, as many things can happen in a fur season, and we feel that prices for raw skins will be lower than for some time past. The new condition of affairs now confronting the fur trade demands a range of moderate prices. The era of high prices is now a thing of the past in the fur business, and will not appear again until a big improvement in general conditions takes place, and this is largely a matter of guesswork. What little raw fur information has been sent out so far, it was admitted that fur prices this season will be considerably lower than last year, but how much lower no one can tell positively at this time, but no doubt when our January issue appears, our fur prices will be more sound and up-to-date. Some dealers tell us the fur market this year will be a speculative one. Most furs will have to be held by them for future sale..."

Guaranty "There is an increased feeling in business circles that the
Company on country is at or near the 'bottom' of the economic depression and that
Situa- some progress may be expected to appear," says the current issue of the
tion Guaranty Survey, published monthly by the Guaranty Trust Company of
New York. "While not much can be cited by way of concrete evidence to
support this view, the very fact of reviving confidence is a factor of
no small influence, which may prove to mark the turn," the Survey adds.

Land Value An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 22 says: "Many a
man in Texas is enjoying an annual income because he invested wisely
in farm lands. This income, however, is not coming from the land, but
rather from the sale of the land after it had increased in value. Not
very many years ago lands were comparatively cheap. Lands purchased
were bound to increase in value, and one could well afford to purchase
on the small down payment plan. It was sure to increase in value in a
few years until the debt would appear insignificant. Those who pur-
chased lands, especially black lands, in those days, became comparative-
ly wealthy from this increase in value, and those who sold at high
prices and made other investments are now enjoying comfortable incomes
resulting from increased land values and not through the process of pro-
duction. About the only form of land speculation left in this country
is found in the purchase of distressed farms at a low figure, and hold-
ing them until favorable sales can be made. In general, farm lands
should be valued on the basis of productive capacity. A bond that
does not yield a reasonable annual interest on the investment is not
worth very much on the market. A farm which is not capable of produc-
ing a profit under good management can not be considered a good invest-
ment at any price....."

Living Cost In an editorial entitled "Decrease in the Cost of Living,"
The Baltimore Sun for November 25 says: "...The Boston Better Business
Bureau, a reliable organization, makes public a table showing the in-
creased purchasing power of the 1930 dollar as measured by the dollar
of a year ago. Women's cloth coats have been reduced from 14 to 21
per cent; fur coats from 9 to 40 per cent; shoes from 11 to 25 per cent;
millinery from 20 to 33 per cent; dresses from 13 to 34 per cent. Men's
goods, furniture and furnishings show similar reductions. In every line
of goods, foods included, the decrease has now reached a point where
competition precludes tradesmen, if they were so disposed, from refus-
ing to share lower costs with consumers. It is a development which
should do more than any other one thing to encourage the 'Buy Now'
movement. What it means in increase of purchasing power of the wage
dollar is obvious."

Minnesota An editorial in The New York Times for November 25 says:
Agriculture "The Minneapolis Journal gives us a peek at some of the results of
their sagacity. The latest survey of the agricultural outlook of the
State for 1930 makes these estimates: Barley, \$29,000,000; buckwheat,
clover, &c., \$39,000,000; beef cattle, \$49,000,000; corn, \$81,000,000;
creamery butter, \$125,000,000; eggs and poultry, \$40,000,000; flax,
\$14,000,000; hay (tame), \$43,000,000; hay (wild), \$17,000,000; hogs,
\$95,000,000; oats, \$58,000,000; potatoes, \$19,000,000; rye, \$6,000,000;
spring wheat, \$19,000,000. These estimates are at present prices;

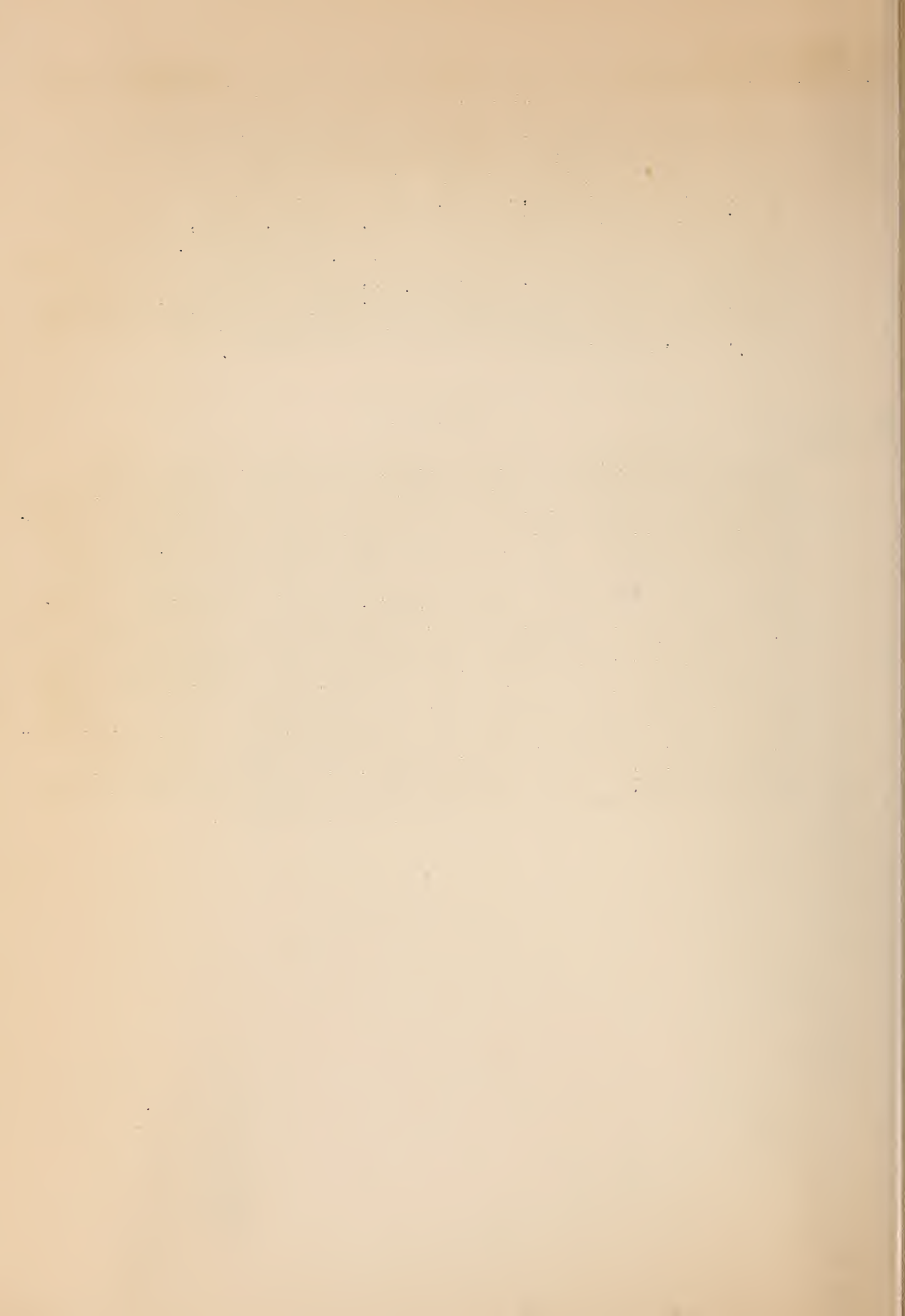


poverty prices, subject to increase. Pending the readjustment and stabilization of commodity prices, the buying power of the dollar has at least gained a little. Roughly listed, the farm products for the year are worth some \$640,000,000. This is only part of the picture. The yield of manufactures, of fisheries, forests, mines, quarries and so on is left out. The millions of flour and grist mill, slaughter and packing house, are not in the count. The purpose of our Minneapolis friend was to show that intelligent, foresighted farming, scattering the risks, thrives even in adverse conditions. Minnesota is 'probably suffering as little as any State in the Union from economic maladjustment,' and it has 'plenty of reason to give thanks.'...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 22 says: "More than 300 Texas county and home demonstration agents, State and district agents and directors of Extension Service have held their annual conferences, where accomplishments of the past year and plans for the coming year were discussed. The interesting and valuable facts disclosed by the reports of the workers will be of major importance in the preparation of the plan of work for next year....From the standpoint of home-making, home improvement, poultry, dairy, garden, and clothing demonstrations which are in progress will be continued, and in some counties the number will be increased....Extending the same principles to apply to the community, it is plain that the family will be denied its greatest attainments unless it acts with the other family units of the community. The Extension Service does well in planning a closer co-ordination of men's and women's work, and it will reap the fullest measure of success in its field of rural service in the measure that it succeeds in carrying out the community idea. We shall watch with interest and record with approval every step in this direction."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 26.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$11; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.20 to \$8.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.20 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

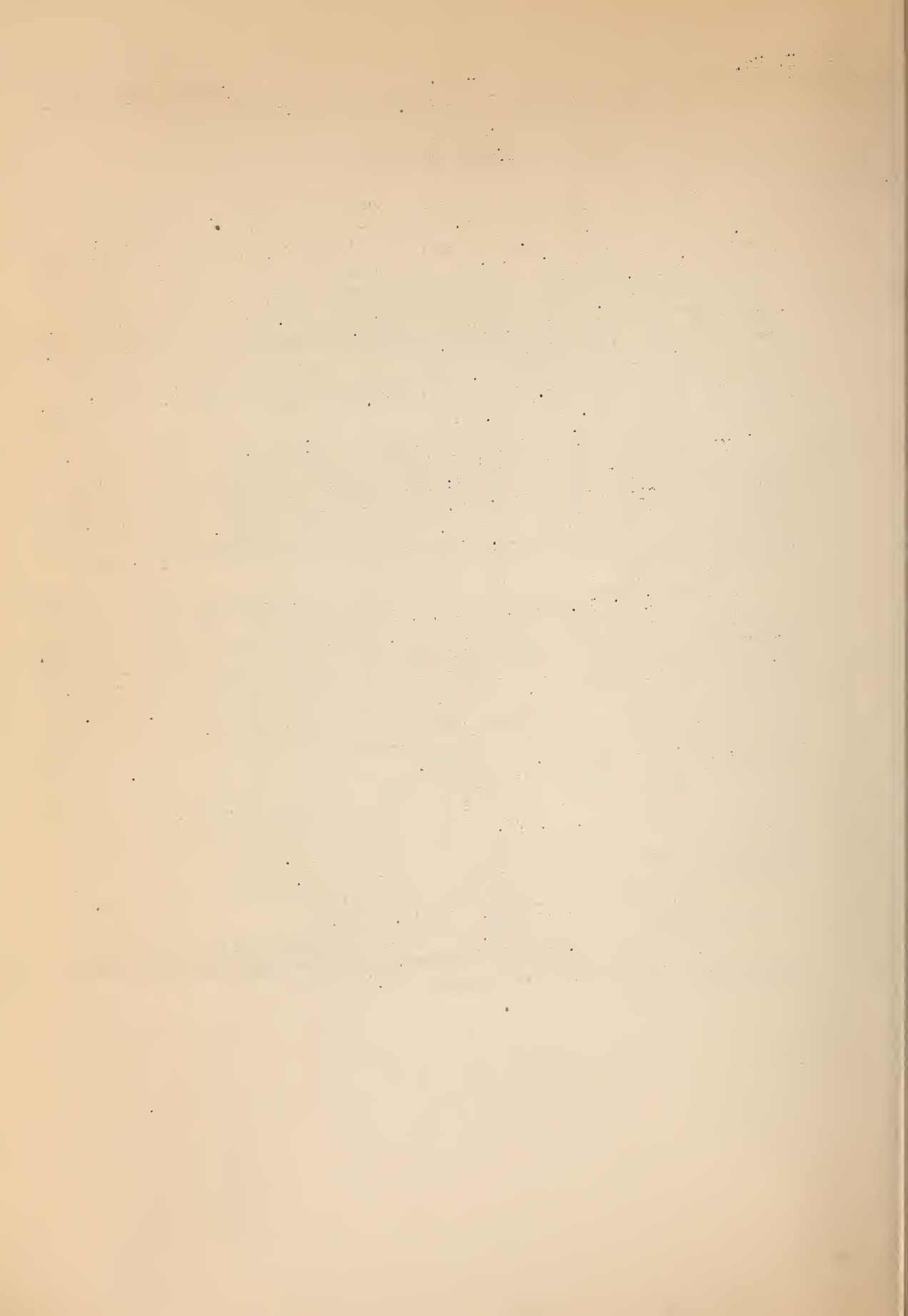
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $75\frac{3}{4}$ to $79\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 84 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 70¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis $65\frac{1}{2}$ to $66\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $68\frac{1}{2}$ to 70¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $73\frac{1}{4}$ to $75\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $67\frac{1}{2}$ to $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis $74\frac{1}{4}$ to 76¢; Kansas City 70 to $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City $36\frac{1}{2}$ to 37¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged at \$1.40-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the Middle West for house-cured stock. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; mostly 85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 9.88¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.62¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.60¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.71¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $31\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{4}$ to 20¢; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ to 19¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 51

Section 1

November 29, 1930.

WORLD COURT ADHERENCE

President Hoover announced yesterday that he would submit the protocol of American adherence to the World Court to the Senate at the concluding session of the present Congress, according to the press to-day. The report states that the President intends to submit the protocol soon after the Senate convenes on Monday.

SUGAR CON- FERENCE

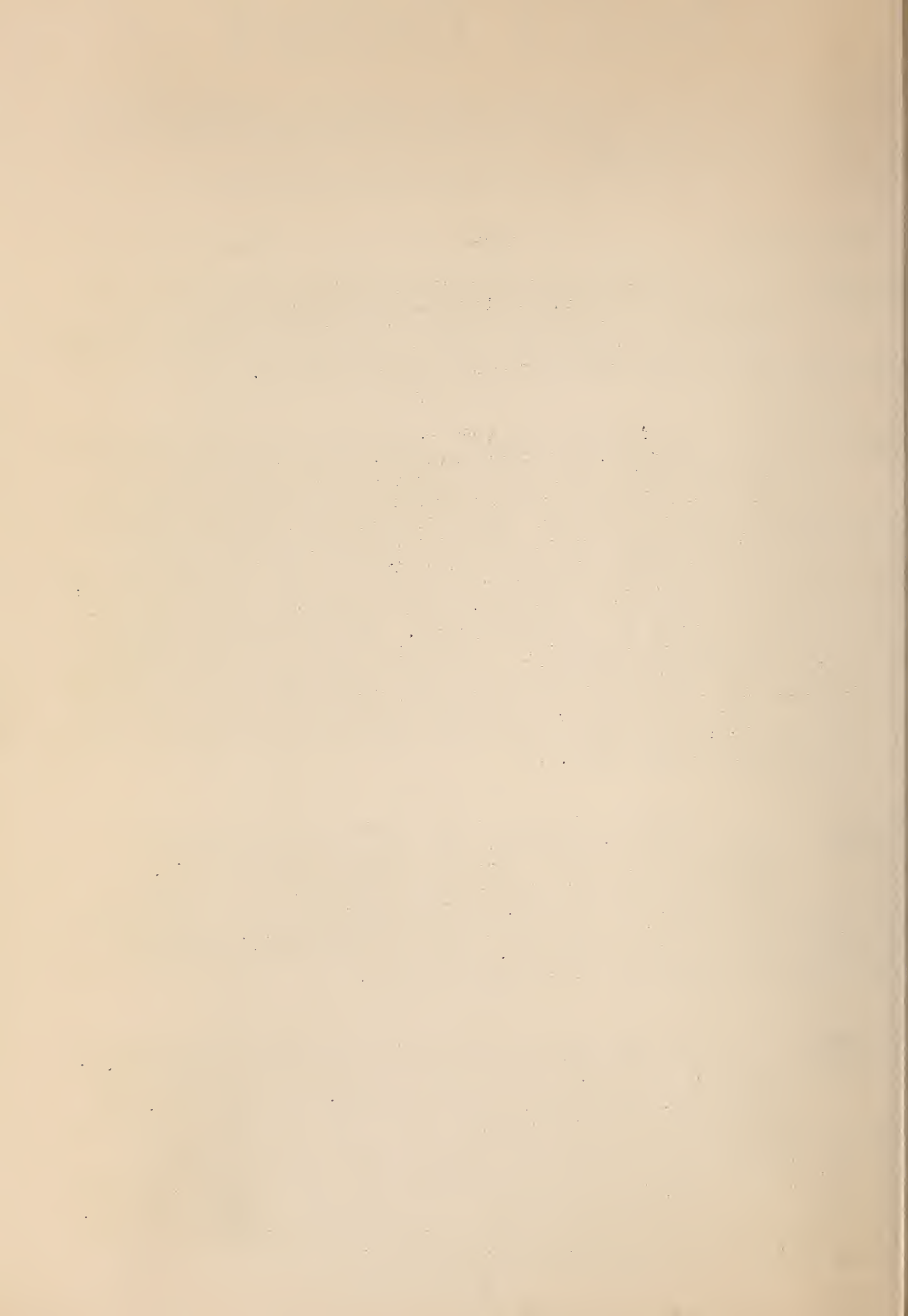
An Amsterdam dispatch to-day states that the international sugar conference, upon which depends the solution of the Cuban economic crisis, will open at Amsterdam to-day at the office of Dr. H. C. Prinsen Geerligs, representative of the Java Trust and a dominant figure in the world of sugar. Thomas L. Chadbourne, New York lawyer, to whose efforts the Cuban growers owe the present initiative, and Dr. Viriato Gutierrez, spokesman for President Machado and chairman of the Cuban-American delegation to the present meeting, arrived in Amsterdam last night. The report says: "The Java growers are opposed 'in principle' to the Chadbourne plan for the restriction of production and the support of prices. They are willing, however, to listen to the Cuban-American arguments. It was this willingness which prompted the invitation of the Chadbourne committee to come to Amsterdam and talk about the world situation. The invitation has encouraged Mr. Chadbourne and his associates to think that a basis of agreement can be found, although those sources which are close to the Java trust are strongly inclined to the view that no agreement of lasting value is possible at this time...."

COW MAKES MILK RECORD

A Chicago dispatch to-day reports that a record of 10,000 quarts of milk in ten months and a profit above feed for her lactation of 4.4 cents a quart by Highfield Colantha Mooie, 10-year-old Holstein cow, was reported yesterday. She is owned by John G. Ellis of Lee, Mass. On three daily milkings for ten months, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America said, she is credited with 21,498.5 pounds of milk containing 735.7 pounds of butterfat. She held two national butterfat records previously and was placed high in three other contests.

FLOOD CONTROL FUNDS ASKED

The Army engineers want Congress to appropriate \$36,400,000 for flood control work in the fiscal year beginning next July, according to an estimate made public yesterday in the annual report of Maj. Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of the Engineer Corps of the War Department. The report also called for \$60,000,000 to be spent on improvement and maintenance of harbors and waterways. The amount asked for makes a total of \$96,600,000. The same amount as this year, \$35,000,000, would be allotted to protection projects on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and the Sacramento River, in California, would get \$1,000,000. Subject to congressional approval, the engineers ask for \$18,000 for the California Debris Commission and \$260,000 for operation of Dam No. 2 on the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals.



Section 2

Apples and Unemployment From 4,000 to 6,000 men and women are now selling apples on the street corners of New York City and are now buying about \$10,000 worth of this fruit every day. Price to the venders has gone up from \$1.75 to \$2.25 as a natural market course, law of supply and demand forcing up the price. Next week the apple peddling movement for the unemployed will be extended to Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities under the direction of the International Apple Shippers' Association. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 14.)

Clerical Comfort for British Civil Servants "The Compleat Chair of the Compleat Typist" has been evolved for the typists and stenographers in the British Government offices in Whitehall, London, by the Office of Works, after a year of experimenting with various kinds of chairs. The authorities are considering other requests for the comfort of typists--foot stools, green-rubber covers to typewriter keys, and most important, that "draft documents should be written by high officials of State in ink, legibly, instead of in pencil, scribbingly, and on white paper instead of tinted." (Women's Bureau Statement, Nov. 19.)

Frenchweed and Butter Prof. C. H. Eckles, University of Minnesota, writing on "Frenchweed a Cause of Serious Butter Defect" in National Butter Journal for November, says in part: "Frenchweed is becoming a serious cause of poor quality in butter in northern Minnesota, some parts of North Dakota and the prairie provinces of Canada. Several cases have been brought to the attention of the dairy division of the University of Minnesota during the past three years. As a result of these troubles a detailed investigation was made and was reported in the July number of the Journal of Dairy Science....The Frenchweed, known scientifically as *Thlaspi Arvense*, is becoming a serious pest in the grain growing areas of Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Manitoba and Saskatchewan...."

Husking Contests In Nebraska An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for November 22 says: "The largest outdoor gathering ever assembled outside of the corporate limits of any city witnessed the seventh annual Nebraska State corn-husking contest near Alma, last Tuesday. It was the culmination of a widespread interest in competitive husking contests for agriculture which has been growing by leaps and bounds throughout all of Nebraska during the seven years that such contests have been held. Farmers and town people have had their imaginations fired by the wholesomeness of these contests, which have popularized a major farm job by injecting the competitive feature, with rewards for the fastest and cleanest huskers. As a result 39 official county husking contests were held in Nebraska this fall and were witnessed by fifty or more thousand people from the farms and towns. Twenty thousand saw the State contest, bringing the total attendance for cornhusking contests in Nebraska near the 75,000 mark. In these 39 county contests probably 400 to 500 individual huskers took part. Many times that number assisted in putting the contests on. These contests have afforded a splendid example of community cooperation, in which farmers and town people are brought together in doing a job which brings recognition and reward to the athletes of agriculture...."

Junior
Livestock
Show

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for November 22 says: "The gloom enshrouding the great agricultural empire of the Northwest was pleasantly disturbed last week by the 13th annual session of the Junior Livestock Show of the Northwest. Down at the South St. Paul Union Stockyards, constantly growing in importance as a primary livestock marketing terminal center in the United States, more than 800 Minnesota farm boys and girls gathered together in friendly contest for State honors in the final judgment of their entries in cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry--all winners in county contests. These 800 youngsters represented more than 40,000 Minnesota farm boys and girls now enlisted in 4-H club projects....For a number of years 4-H club work in Minnesota has been an object lesson to the entire country, thanks to efficient leadership and thanks also to appreciation of the value of the work by farm people. The Junior Livestock Show is unique among the great livestock shows of the United States. First, it is financed very largely by popular subscription. While sponsored by the Minnesota Livestock Breeders' Association, its expenses are largely borne by the packing interests, the banking interests, the railroad interests, and the business interests of the Twin Cities...Agricultural events may come and go, but after all is said and done, the Junior Livestock Show is one of the great agricultural events of the year so far as Minnesota is concerned. Our only regret is that the show is limited to Minnesota instead of embracing the entire Northwest. In our humble opinion, the Junior Livestock Show should give to all the farm boys and girls of the Northwest the privileges that 4-H club boys and girls in Minnesota now enjoy."

Milk Tester

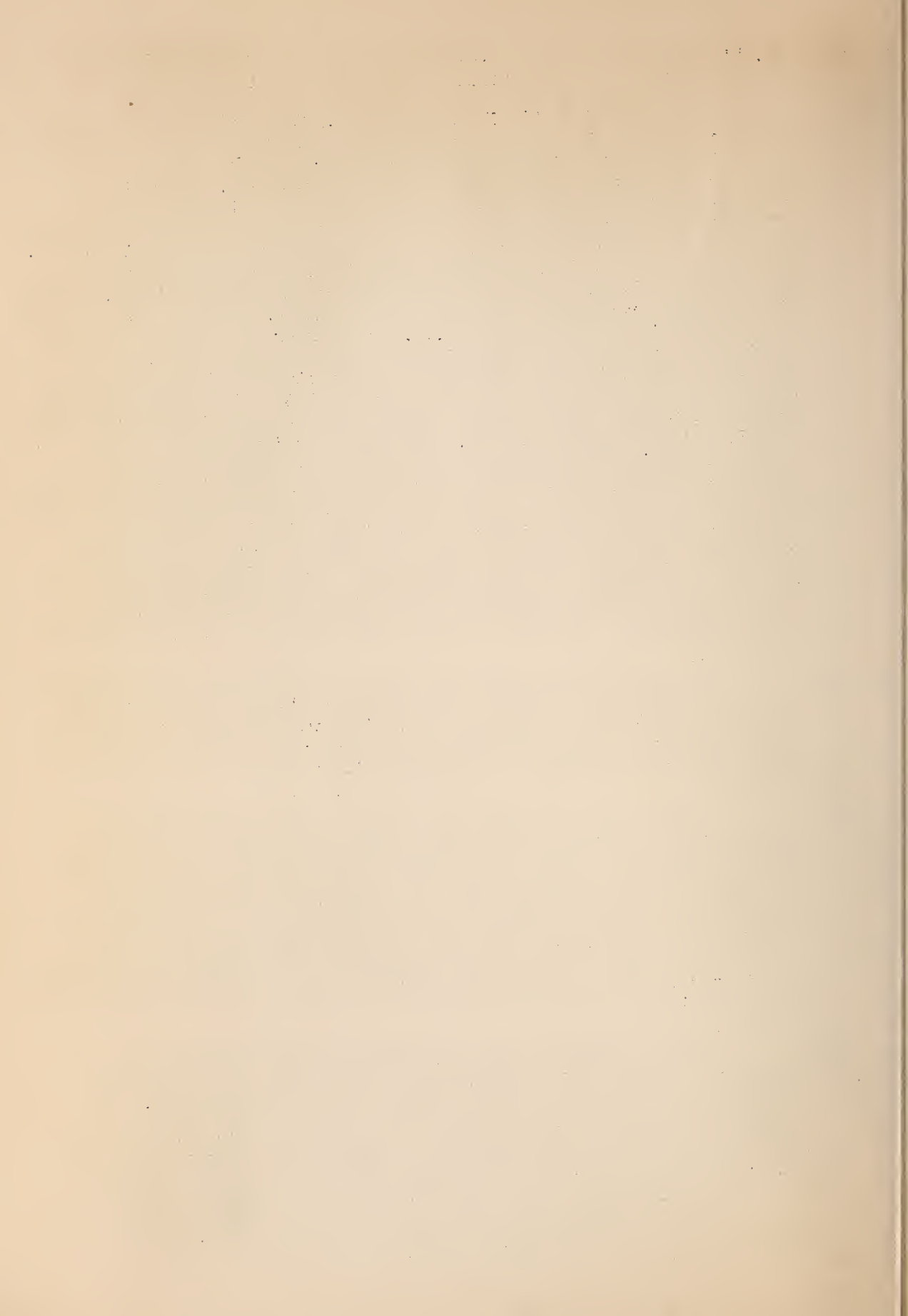
The morning's milk may be tested by an item which has recently appeared on Woolworth counters. The device, which resembles an ordinary thermometer, may be floated on the fluid, and the mark to which it sinks will indicate whether the milk has its full richness, is skimmed, or adulterated with water. (Chain Store Age. Nov.)

Packaged
Fresh
Meats

Fresh meats in packages are here to stay, because the idea is fundamentally sound and meets present-day merchandising requisites. When the majority of meat dealers were retail butchers, cutting their own meats with the assistance of their families, or possibly a hired meat cutter or two, the old method of selling meats was perfectly satisfactory. To-day, however, with the existence of many large centrally controlled retail units with unlimited facilities for retail distribution, fresh cut meats in packages solves a perplexing problem--that of making the meat department yield a profit. (National Provisioner Oct. 25.)

Rural Home
Economics
Schools in
Belgium

Helen A. Buttrick says in Journal of Home Economics for December: "I found very interesting a recent visit to the Belgian Normal School of Rural Home Economics at Laeken near Brussels. It corresponds in aim and in general scope of work to our departments of home economics in state colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts. The differences reflect strikingly the differences in the conditions of living in Belgium and in the United States. The school is under the Ministry of Agriculture, but has no direct connection with other state schools of agriculture. At Laeken the course covers three years, the girls for each year being housed in a separate building. In



1929-30 there were 25 students in the first year, 20 in the second, and about a dozen in the last year. They are chosen from all over Belgium by competitive examinations in their own and one foreign language, arithmetic and geometry, elementary chemistry, physics, botany and biology, home economics (hygiene, needlework, housewifery, foods), history, geography, commerce, and pedagogy. They must be at least seventeen years old and must present diplomas showing that they have completed certain educational requirements. The cost of tuition is 750 Belgian francs, or about twenty-two dollars and a half, a year. Besides this, each girl pays her living expenses, room, food, laundry, and the rest. About twice as much time is spent upon practical as upon theoretical work..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for November 22 says: "As previously mentioned, the 4-H club movement, since its inception more than a quarter of a century ago, has been of tremendous significance to rural life. First, it has given to farm boys and girls a glimpse of the possibilities of the business of farming. Second, it has influenced the older generation by the power of example. Third, it has done much to break down the barriers between town and country. Lastly, the fourfold symbol has emphasized the highest ideals of rural life. So long as the 4-H club movement survives, the future of agriculture may be regarded with optimism...Until recent years both city and country people were unaware of the significance of the 4-H club movement. To them it was merely a fad of the times. As the years have gone by, this movement has indeed proven its practical worth. The club boys and girls of years ago are leading farmers and farmers' wives of to-day. Their parents have obtained through club work a new slant on efficient agricultural production. Just as 4-H club work transformed the agriculture of the South in the earlier years of the movement, it is to-day exerting a great leavening effect on the entire rural life of the Nation. The best insurance for the future agriculture is to sell farm boys and girls on the idea that life on the farm offers opportunities that can not possibly be found in any other profession or occupation..."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 28.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13.75; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$8.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.40 to \$8.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 74 7/8 to 78 7/8¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 83 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 69 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 73 1/4¢ to 74¢; Minneapolis 64 to 65¢; Kansas City 68 to 69¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 73 1/4 to 75¢; Minneapolis 66 to 70¢; St. Louis 73 to 75 1/2¢; Kansas City 70 to 71 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 34 1/2 to 36¢; Minneapolis 30 7/8 to 31 7/8¢; Kansas City 36.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Eastern Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.75 in a few cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; top of \$1.50 in New York City; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in Chicago. New Jersey yellow sweet potatoes \$1.75-\$2 per bushel hamper in New York City. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.65 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Baldwins \$1-\$1.35; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan McIntosh \$1.65-\$1.75 and Delicious \$1.75-\$2 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 9.74¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.78¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 10.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 10.47¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 34¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 31 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 1/4 to 20¢; Single Daisies, 18 1/4 to 19¢; Young Americas, 18 1/2 to 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 52

Section 1

December 1, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LEGIS- LATION

The press to-day says: "With the Senate and the House re-assembling to-day for final session of the Seventy-first Congress, the path for harmonious cooperation of Republicans and Democrats toward overcoming business depression and unemployment was partly cleared by the arrangement of a working agreement between President Hoover and Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic floor leader. At a White House conference yesterday, the President and the Democratic leader found that they could agree on a program of legislative procedure that would appear to assure the enactment of measures which include unemployment bills, additional appropriations for public buildings and roads, and relief for farm regions which are suffering acutely on account of the prolonged drought...."

NEW UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN URGED

The New York Times to-day says: "A new movement for unemployment relief, aiming at an expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 for public works and improvements by the Federal Government as a means of providing employment to hundreds of thousands of workers and supplying renewed impetus to business and industry in general, was started yesterday with announcement of the formation of the Emergency Committee for Federal Public works and of its intention to urge its program upon Congress. Prominent business men, bankers and civic, religious and social welfare leaders are members of the committee. The committee will ask Congress to authorize a billion-dollar Federal employment bond issue or 'Prosperity Loan,' to be floated by the Government in the manner of the war-time Liberty Loan, and to be offered to the Nation as a method of dealing with the national emergency of unemployment and business depression...."

BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB CONVEN- TION

A Chicago dispatch to-day states that a ten-minute address by President Hoover, carried from coast to coast over the radio networks of the National Broadcasting Co., will be the feature of the annual convention of the 4-H Club farm boys and girls which opens at Chicago tonight.

BANKER-FARMER CONFERENCE

A conference on banker-farmer problems will be held by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association at South Bend, Ind., on Thursday and Friday of this week, it was announced by the association yesterday. Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, will be the leading speaker at a luncheon on the first day.

SOVIET FIVE- YEAR PLAN

A Moscow dispatch to-day states that claims of full success for Soviet Russia's momentous five-year plan and the confident prediction that it will be fulfilled not in five years but in four, are contained in an exhaustive analysis of the plan's first two years of operation by Valerian V. Quibeshoff, president of the State Planning Commission.

Section 2 (London)

British
Agriculture
Bill

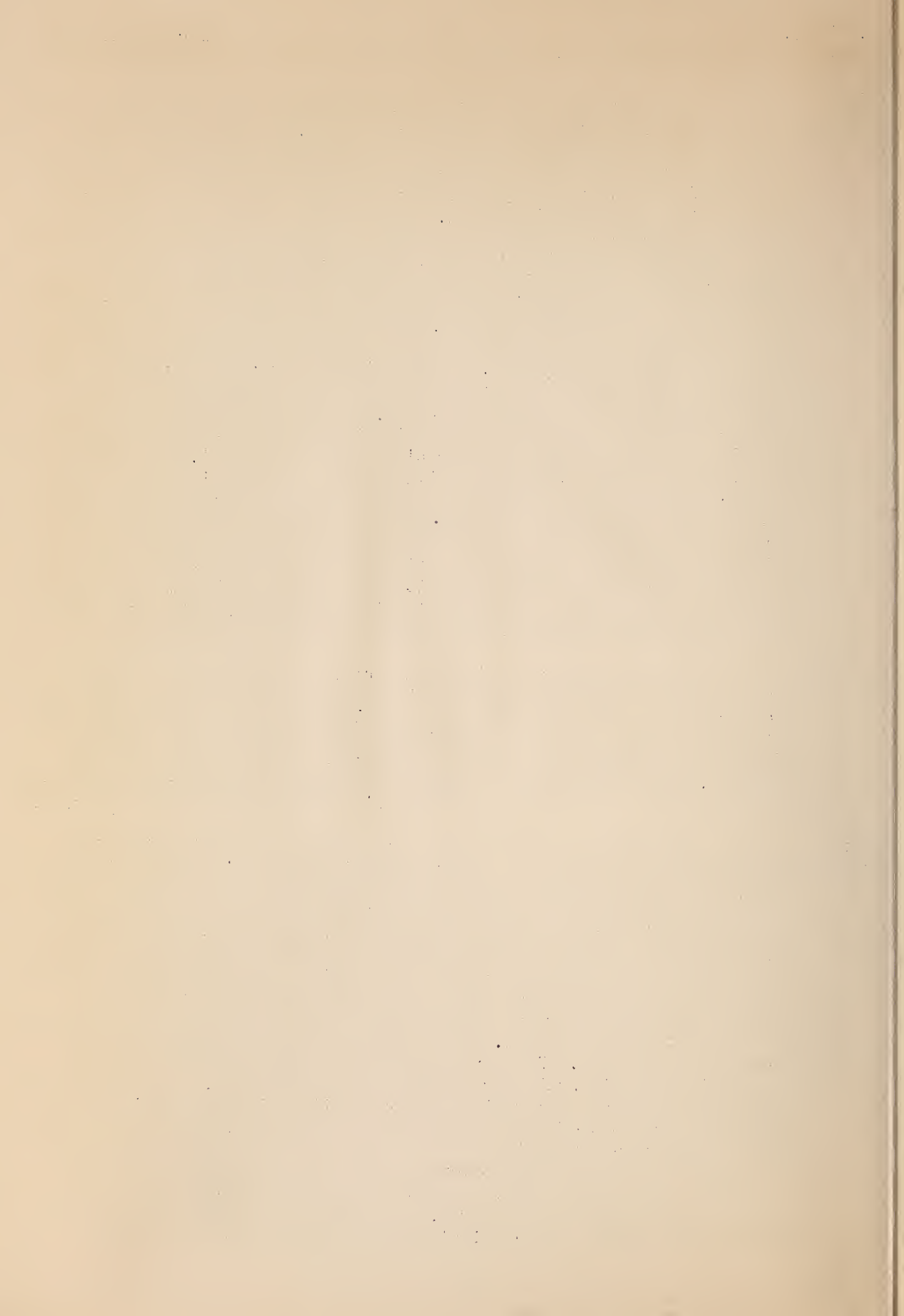
An editorial in The Statist/for November 15 says: "The finances of the Government's Agricultural Land Bill, the text of which has been published, are explained in an accompanying memorandum. The limit of expenditure laid down for the Agricultural Land Corporation, which may acquire land by agreement for experimental large-scale farming as well as for demonstration farms, is 6,700,000 pounds. To obtain this sum the Treasury is empowered to borrow by means of terminable annuities for a term not exceeding 20 years. Expenditure upon the provision of small holdings and allotments will depend on the extent to which local authorities are willing to meet the unsatisfied demand in their respective areas. If the Ministry of Agriculture is forced to take action over the heads of local authorities the amount of expenditure will depend on a number of factors. A small-holding varies in character from a piece of bare land of just over an acre to a holding of 50 acres, fully equipped with a house and buildings. It is impossible to state how many holdings and of what type the Ministry may be called upon to provide, but on an average the capital cost of every 1,000 holdings may be 1,100,000 pounds...Expenses will also be incurred in training unemployed persons and in granting them maintenance allowances when placed on the land. Fortunately the maximum allowance to any one person is fixed at 50 pounds. The cost of the additional staff required by the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with the working of the measure can not be precisely stated but 'it will clearly be large.' It is indeed to be hoped that the bill will give more employment on the land than its manifold purposes seem likely to give in the Ministry."

Dehydrated
Eggs

"Former sources of supply may be entirely changed now that American-made dehydrated eggs are to be put on the market, to sell to confectioners, ice cream factories and bakeries, at the wholesale price of seventy cents a pound of dehydrated yolk and eighty-five cents of dehydrated albumen--thus meeting competition of the Chinese product. Process, which dehydrates the egg in a vacuum by electric heat, has just been installed in a plant in San Francisco." (Sales Management, Nov. 8.)

Rumanian
Conditions

Apparently it was not all play and no work while King Carol was an absentee in France. He was watching Rumania's affairs intently from a distance, writes the Balkans correspondent of the London Times, and he had been struck by the fact that for some years the energies of her political leaders had been mainly absorbed by party controversy. This informant continues: "The condition in which Rumania finds herself to-day may be summed up as follows: Low prices for agricultural produce, high rates of interest for loans, and heavy taxes have combined to make it impossible for the average farmer who owns two to three hectares of land to obtain a living. The dumping of cheap Russian wheat has been the last straw. The peasants who represent the broad basis of Rumania's economic system are bankrupt and despairing. If something can not be done promptly to relieve their position it will be difficult to save them from the effects of Bolshevik propaganda. The King does not seem to expect any immediate results from the efforts which are now being made by the Rumanian Government in conjunction with other agrarian States to improve their markets for agricultural produce. He seems to count more on the lowering of taxation and the cheapening of agricultural credit. These imply drastic reductions in the State



budget, and a foreign loan. The first of these desiderata can certainly only be realized by a government which is not troubled by party considerations, for it calls for large reductions in personnel. The same condition is almost equally applicable to the second. Foreign bankers like a government to be strong, and not too susceptible to the clamor either of the opposition or of its own supporters."

Sweet Cream
Marketing

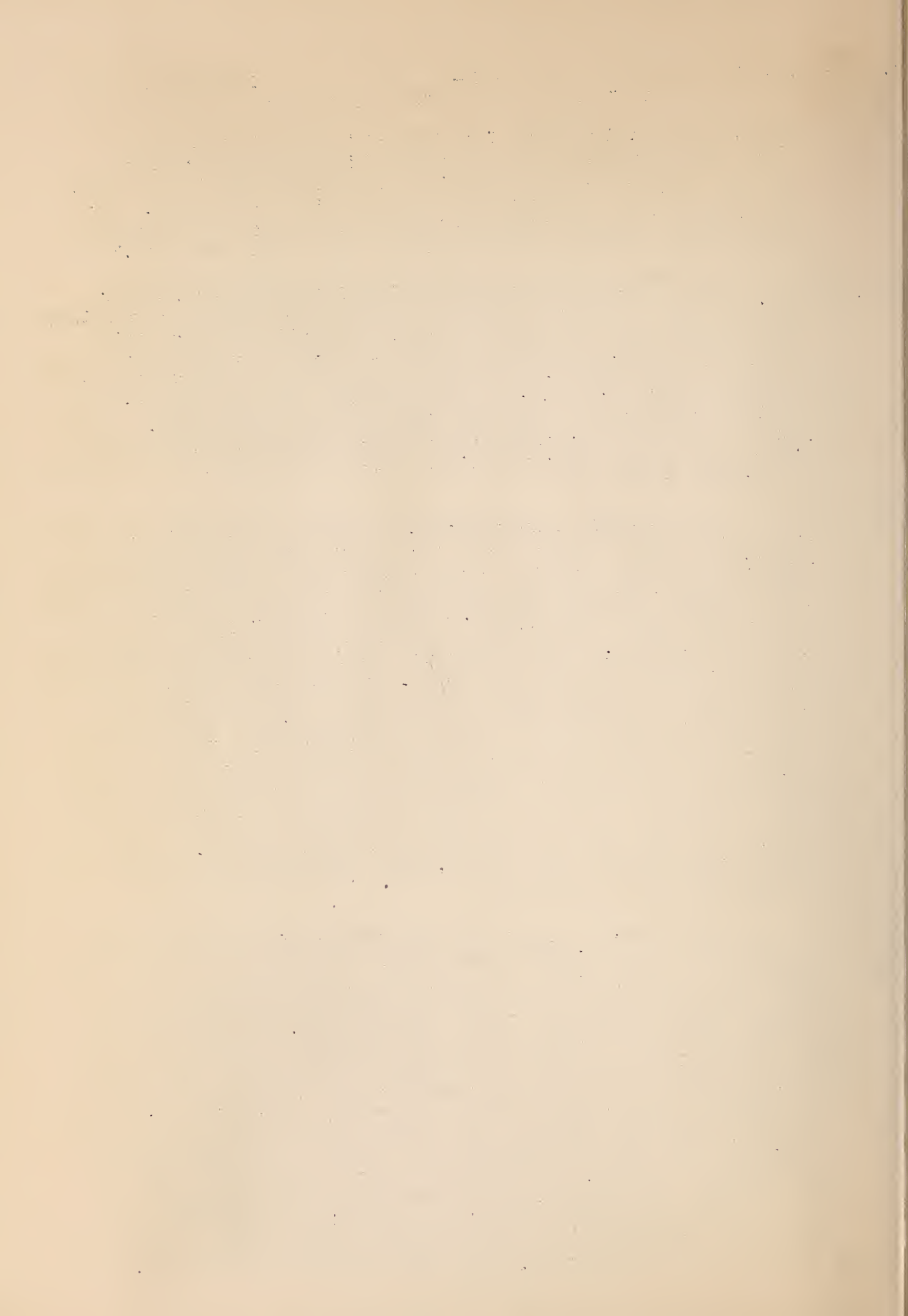
An editorial in Concentrated Milk Industries for November says: "Here is the way one producer of sweet cream solved his marketing problem. When market conditions became unfavorable he began making sweet cream butter. He was not content to throw his butter on the open market. He made deals with several big grocers in a city 40 miles away, whereby he packs his butter in their cartons. He also sells his own brand of print butter in his own little city and nearby towns. In two years he has built up a trade for his sweet cream butter that compels him to seek larger supplies of milk. This in the face of an oversupply of creamery butter...."

Taxes

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for December 1-14 says: "One of the most effective of all ways to get lower taxes would be to consolidate a great number of small counties whose separate governments now eat up so much tax money. Every little county must maintain a full set of county officials--sheriff, clerk of the court, register of deeds, and all the others; every little county must keep up its courthouse, jail, and poorhouse; every county must have its own road superintendent, school superintendent, welfare officer, farm and home agents, etc.--and all these are necessary for the maintenance of modern standards of civilization...Everybody will of course admit that the taxpayers could save money by making these or similar consolidations....If the people really want as much reduction in taxes as possible, they have an opportunity to do something for themselves right at home instead of expecting everything to be done by the State government, or National Government. And while we have used North Carolina as an example in this article, the same need for consolidation exists in greater or less degree in South Carolina and the Virginias. We commend the subject to readers all over our territory."

Trees in
South
Dakota

An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for November 18 says: "Hamlin Garland, the famous author, came to South Dakota in the early '80's. That which he saw here did not impress him well. He was dismayed by the bleak and forbidding appearance of the barren, treeless prairies. In his early writings, he described his initial impression of South Dakota and contrasted it unfavorably with the wooded regions elsewhere. If Garland should paint a word picture of South Dakota to-day, he could fashion it on a more friendly basis. The prairies are no longer treeless and barren. Attractive groves now dot the countryside throughout the eastern section of the State and the towns and cities are well supplied with foliage. The other pioneers, in common with Garland, were disturbed about the absence of trees in South Dakota. They had come from wooded regions and they wanted the quiet beauty and pleasant protection afforded by leafy trunks. The Government encouraged them through the tree claim system. Through this combination of circumstances, trees came rapidly to South Dakota. The



settlers soon learned that the trees grew easily here and enthusiastic tree planting followed. The prairies of South Dakota were rapidly changed. But the job hasn't been finished and never will be. South Dakota is not a natural tree State. Though trees grow here, they must receive a little attention and new ones must be planted to replace those that were forced to give way to drought and other disturbances. Just maintaining the number of trees in the State is not sufficient. We should increase the total as rapidly as possible. As a result of impetus from several sources, 1930 was a banner tree planting year in South Dakota. It is well to start early on a campaign to see that the fine work of the year now ending is repeated in 1931..."

Viosterol
Strength

International Medical Digest for November says: "At the same time that the name Viosterol was adopted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for irradiated ergosterol, specifications were promulgated which required that all preparations of this substance be standardized so that they would have an antiricketic value of 100 times the vitamin D content of physiologically tested cod liver oil. This was widely accepted as being sufficiently strong and the dosage of viosterol was based on the assumption that all preparations which were licensed by the patents which control this substance would be at least this potent. From time to time, however, investigators have found that these requirements were not met. Some samples which were examined were found to have only 60 times the activity of standardized cod liver oil. The samples of cod liver oil which served as a standard also varied greatly in their vitamin D content. Not only was this condition found to be existent in America, but the Medical Research Council in England encountered samples which were equally below specifications. New standards of measuring the potency of viosterol have been introduced as a result of these discrepancies, and all preparations in this country and in England will be required to conform to them. In America the Steenbock method of assay will be required in all preparations licensed by the University of Wisconsin Alumnae Research Foundation.....This can be regarded as another step added in the progress of the prevention and treatment of rickets..."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Nov. 29.---Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{4}$ to $79\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St.Louis $83\frac{1}{2}$ to 84 ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City $68\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 65 to 66¢; Kansas City 68 to 70¢; No.3 yellow corn $73\frac{3}{4}$ to $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 to 71¢; St. Louis $73\frac{1}{2}$ to $75\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $70\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35¢; Minneapolis $31\frac{3}{4}$ to $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis $37\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

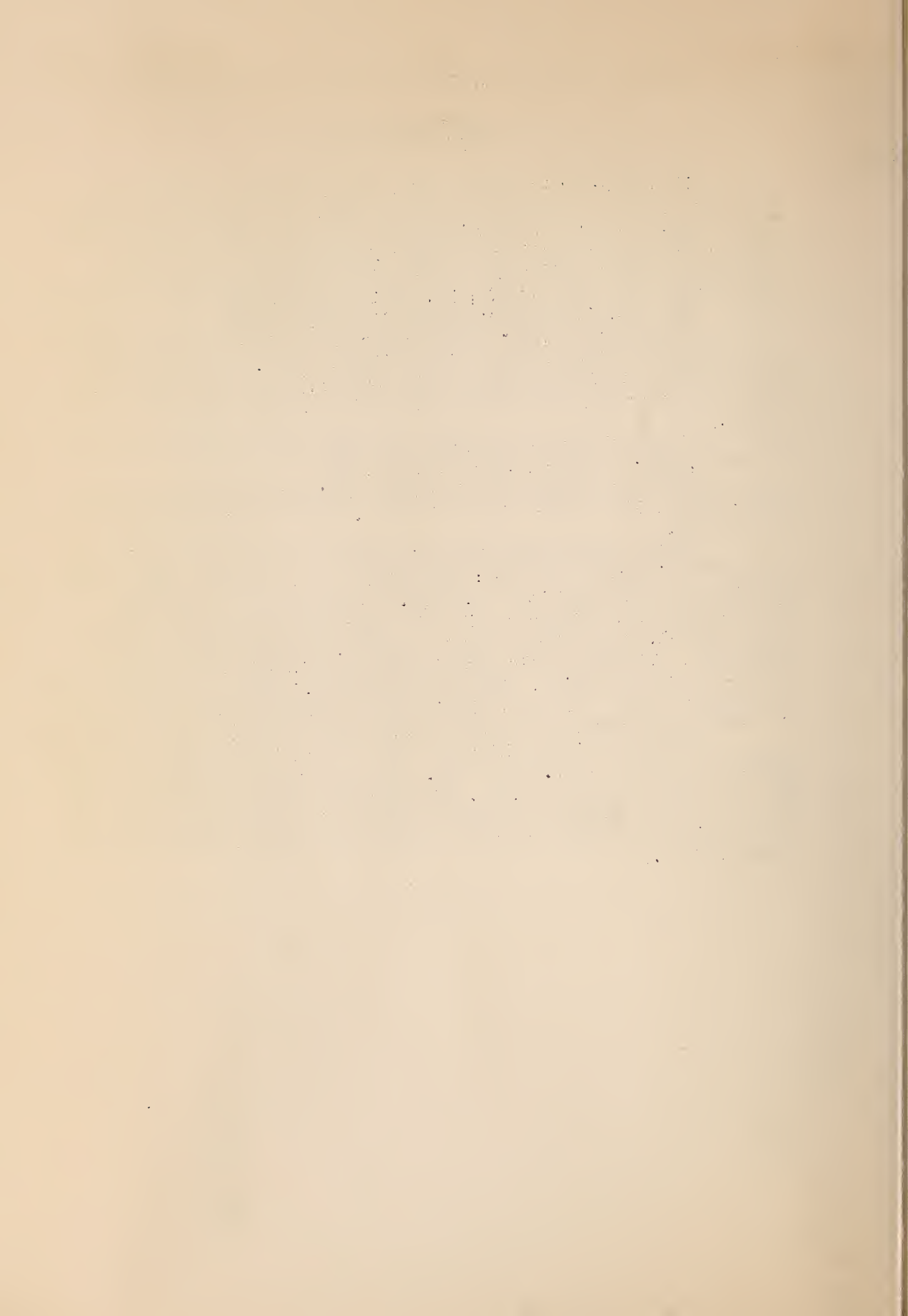
Livestock prices: Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.)

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35¢; 91 score, 34¢; 90 score, $32\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{4}$ to 20¢; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{4}$ to 19¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 19¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.60-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4 per cloth top barrel in New York City. Eastern yellows \$1.25-\$2.65 per bushel hamper in eastern cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$30 in Cincinnati; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.76¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.74¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.48¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.50¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 53

Section 1

December 2, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON HEALTH OF YOUNG

Steps to improve the health of young people were urged last night by President Hoover. He advocated this action in a radio talk from the White House over the National Broadcasting Co. system to the annual convention of 4-H clubs in Chicago. Recalling that the recent conference on child health and protection had revealed that one boy and girl in every four enjoy less than the "full measure of health, which is the inherent right of every human being," Mr. Hoover said. "Most of their physical deficiencies could be prevented or remedied or compensated if knowledge of the best way of every-day living was spread to every family, every school and to every community. You know from personal experiment how much more flourishing is the result from a single row of corn to which you have applied your industry and your skill. Imagine how much more flourishing would be the 10,000,000 young human beings if equal industry should apply equally exact scientific knowledge in making them as strong and vigorous and perfect as the prize winning row of corn...You are the future leaders in the oldest art of organized society, that is, agriculture," Mr. Hoover said. "In many ways, it is the best of all callings in the world, and your progress and your future leadership is its greatest promise." (Press, Dec. 2.)

UNEMPLOYMENT AND DROUGHT RELIEF

Unemployment and drought relief bills of varied context, proposing the expenditure of billions of dollars, were introduced or prepared for introduction yesterday as Congress opened, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The most comprehensive plan for drought relief was proposed by Democratic Leader Robinson, in the Senate, in a bill which would authorize President Hoover to take control of the wheat purchased by the Federal Farm Board and distribute it for seed and food. Robinson's bill, introduced after a conference with the President yesterday, also would authorize \$60,000,000 for seed, feed and fertilizer loans to farmers; loans of \$5,000,000 to drought-stricken States for highways, other than those aided by the usual Federal funds, and provide \$3,500,000 for agricultural extension work in drought sections. It would authorize issuing notes or bonds, if necessary to provide funds..."

LIVESTOCK SHOW

The Chicago Journal of Commerce for November 29 states that the thirty-first annual International Live Stock Exposition at the Union Stockyards at Chicago unofficially opened Friday with the annual competition in noncollegiate livestock judging, representing nineteen States for scholarships offered by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Fifty-seven young men and women from farms were the contestants. The report says: "The stock show this year comprises entries of 13,000 head of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, in addition to a great array of agricultural and educational exhibits....In addition to the intercollegiate judging, boys and girls to-day will stage their annual livestock feeding contest. This year 224 young people from eleven States will exhibit steers, lambs and pigs in the event."

Section 2

Biological
Group Designations

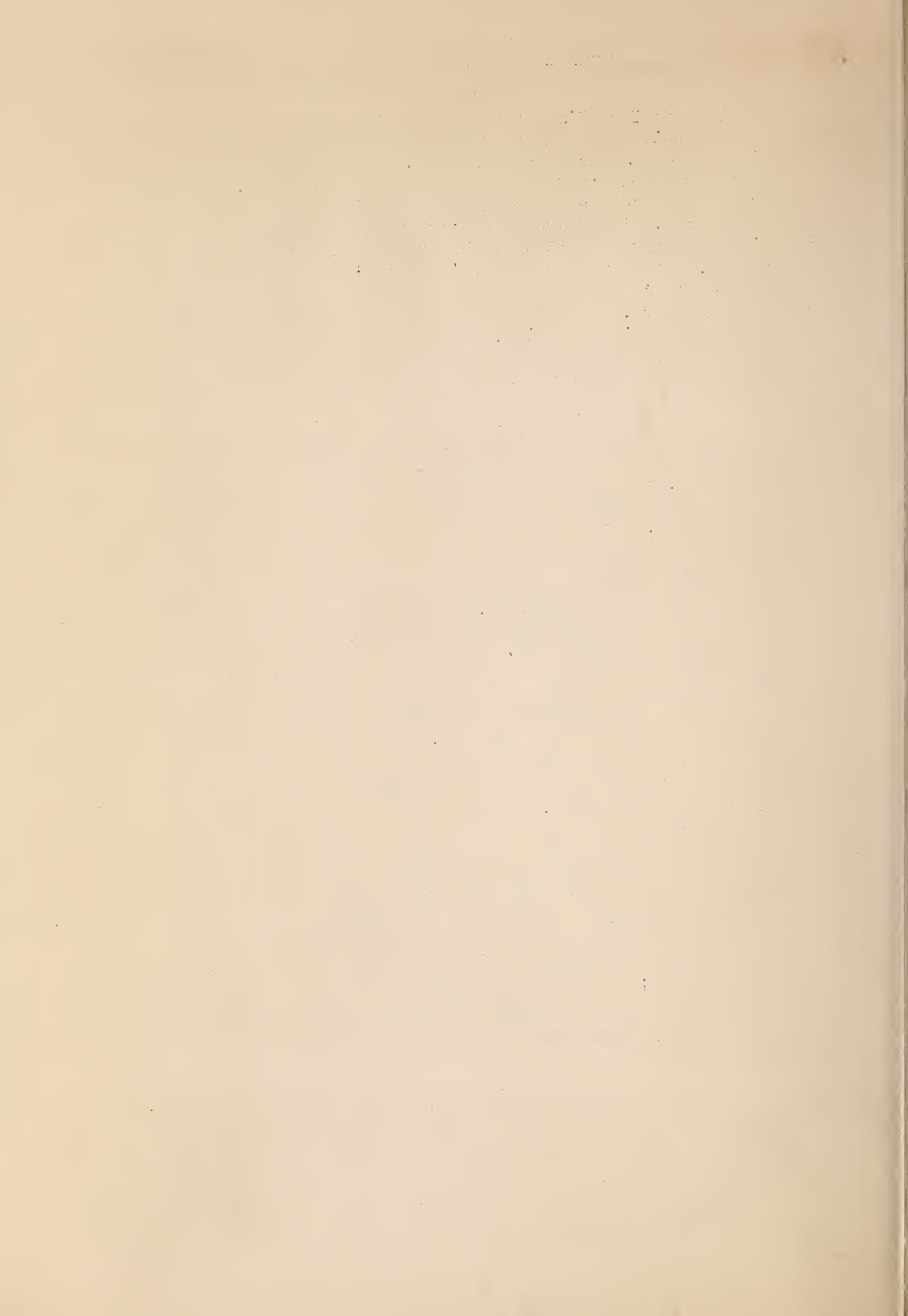
The New York Times for November 20 says: "It was brought out in connection with the recent pet show in Madison Square Garden that in course of time we have reduced the number of group designations of birds and beasts to about four--herds, packs, flocks and coveys. Before this achievement in economizing on words that mean the same thing, almost every species had to be referred to in a way associated solely with itself. Nightingales, for example, collected themselves, not in flocks but in 'watches.' . . . Here are some old designations: A herd of cranes, a rout of wolves, a gaggle of geese, a cete of badgers, a haras of horses, a rag of colts, a dropping of shelldrakes, a doilt of swine, a pride of lions, a down of hares, a labor of moles, a wisp of snipe, a feshying of ferrets, a skulk of foxes, a bevy of quail, a baren of mules and a nye of pheasants."

California
Orange
Marketing

The Business Week for December 3 says: "California's output of oranges for the year ending Oct. 31 was 32% less than the huge 1920 crop, yet it brought 16 millions more to the producer-- 5 millions more, indeed, than any previous crop in history. The 1920 crop was 88,010 cars; after refrigeration and freight deductions, it netted \$118,875,000; this year, 59,000 cars netted 135 millions. Despite high prices, the market quickly absorbed the crop. California Fruit Growers Exchange handled 77% of the crop, as usual. This famous co-op started in Los Angeles 26 years ago. It has 22 district exchanges, with 205 sub-associations ^{which} grade, pack, load the fruit in cars. The exchange does the rest. It sells, delivers, collects for half the citrus fruit consumed in the United States and Canada. It has its own sales force in 88 cities. It has agents in every important market in the world. Its 22 permanent contact men make 90,000 calls a year on dealers in 900 cities. An extensive research department spends a large appropriation yearly in warfare on pests, and to develop improved fruit. A subsidiary, Fruit Growers Supply Co., cuts from its 70,000 acres of standing timber the wood necessary for boxes and orchard supplies, manufactures the boxes in its own mills. It buys other supplies for orchardists at a cost of 9 millions and turns back \$218,000 profit. A by-product department sits up nights to devise new means of utilizing citrus fruits. It was this department which invented the Sunkist juice extractor, marketed it at cost so successfully that 128,000 are in use in stores and homes. Supposedly they stimulate the use of orange juice. But the chief duty of the exchange undoubtedly is to advertise the Sunkist brand, everywhere and all the time. It spent \$1,300,000 in 1930 advertising; will spend \$1,600,000 in 1931. Advertising started 23 years ago, when one American out of every 15 bought one orange a year. To-day every member of a vastly increased population eats 5 oranges a year."

International
Highway

Early next year Mexico will begin work on the road from her northern to southern border, a link in the International Pacific Highway which will eventually run from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. There is a road which can be used through Mexico now for a good part of the way, but it is split by the mountain passes known as the Barrancas in the State of Nayarit. That road has been surveyed by a party from the Automobile Club of Southern California, which went



through Mexico from Nogales, where the road begins, to the Guatemala border. They found that with some oiling and repairs it could be used most of the distance, but there was a point in the Barrancas where a pass 7,000 feet high halted them. There the automobile was hauled for several hundred feet by oxen. It is this section which will be first attacked and made fit for travel. The work is being done by the governments of the nine States through which the highway is to run. They have pooled their road-building funds so that the money may be put into this one road. It is expected that the construction through the Barrancas will cost about \$150,000. The work is in charge of the Mexican Association of the International Pacific Highway, of which the permanent chairman is Colonel Filiberto Gomez, Governor of the State of Mexico. After the Barrancas Pass section has been finished money will be diverted to other portions of the road. Mexico hopes by means of this highway to bring to the country tourists from the United States, who will not only spend money there, but who may also settle down in the rich agricultural country through which the highway passes. (N.Y. Times, Nov. 30.)

Reindeer
Meat

Recently 2,000,000 pounds of reindeer meat were brought from Alaska to Seattle for distribution throughout the country by the Lomen Reindeer Corp. This represents an increase of 600,000 pounds in the last year. The corporation, which has a herd of a quarter million reindeer in Alaska, will distribute the product to sausage factories, restaurants, dining cars, hotels and steamships. After a consumer preference has been built up as a result of institutional marketing, a campaign to housewives will be started. (Sales Management, Nov. 8.)

Sweetpotatoes

An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for December 1-14 says: "A little while ago the doctors of science broke into print loudly commending the virtues of turnip greens and mustard. In order to be convincing, they gave all the figures and compared these delicacies with other sorts of greens that in recent years have gained something of a reputation for magic working properties...And now here is something else. What do you think of sweetpotatoes? Not so much as you should. As a matter of fact, they are far more valuable than we have realized. The chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture say that three of the most important of all vitamins are found in the lowly sweetpotato. It has as much vitamin A as the leafy vegetables; it contains more vitamin B than most other root crops; and it affords half as much vitamin C as peach juice or pineapple juice and a third as much as orange juice! Of course, the sweetpotato grows to perfection here in the South, keeps right through the winter, mellowing and growing sweeter and finer and more delicious till the last frost falls in the spring...."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for November 29 says: "It has been a waiting market again this week, all branches of the trade desiring to see how London opened and how the New Zealand season did at the first sale in Auckland. Both openings were somewhat disappointing in the matter of price, but there seemed to be fairly good buying power on the lower basis and a disposition of the holders to let wool go. The markets abroad have been sustained during the week at unchangeable rates. Prices here have been hardly changed, with little to test the

market to determine what prices really are, although it must be said that it is a buyers' rather than a sellers' market. The manufacturers have continued their waiting policy, averring that they, in turn, are waiting for the man higher up to buy."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post for November 30 says:

"The annual report of the Bureau of Public Roads, which is made public to-day, is of special interest because of the relation of highway construction to unemployment relief. During the fiscal year 1930 the mileage of roads constructed with Federal aid was the smallest since 1924. The surplus funds which had accumulated in previous years because of failure of some States to match their allotments with appropriations had been absorbed. Only \$75,880,863 was available from the Federal Treasury. Highway construction had reached a static condition. This was quickly changed when Congress at its last session increased its appropriation for this purpose from \$75,000,000 to \$125,000,000. The States took immediate advantage of the increase and boosted their allotments to definite projects from \$70,428,000 in 1930 to \$102,498,000 in 1931. The higher Federal contribution, which is to continue in effect for three years, had a stimulating effect upon employment. Allotment of the Federal-aid funds was made last April. The result was an immediate increase in the number of men employed on road work. Comparison with the same month last year indicates that 4,000 jobs were created in that single month. The bureau reports that 48,000 men are working on projects that have been made possible by the Federal contribution. It is estimated that for every one of these men three others have been given work in providing road building materials and supplies. Last year the Government cooperated with the States in completing improvements on 9,349 miles of highway. Another stretch of 9,915 miles was in process of improvement at the close of the fiscal year. The Federal-aid system now includes more than 193,000 miles of main interstate and intercounty highways. Construction of highways still lags behind traffic demands, however, and in some parts of the country the need for additional and better roads is urgent. During this period of depression, while labor is plentiful and materials are cheap, the country has an excellent opportunity to extend its highway system and contribute to relief of distress at the same time."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 1.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

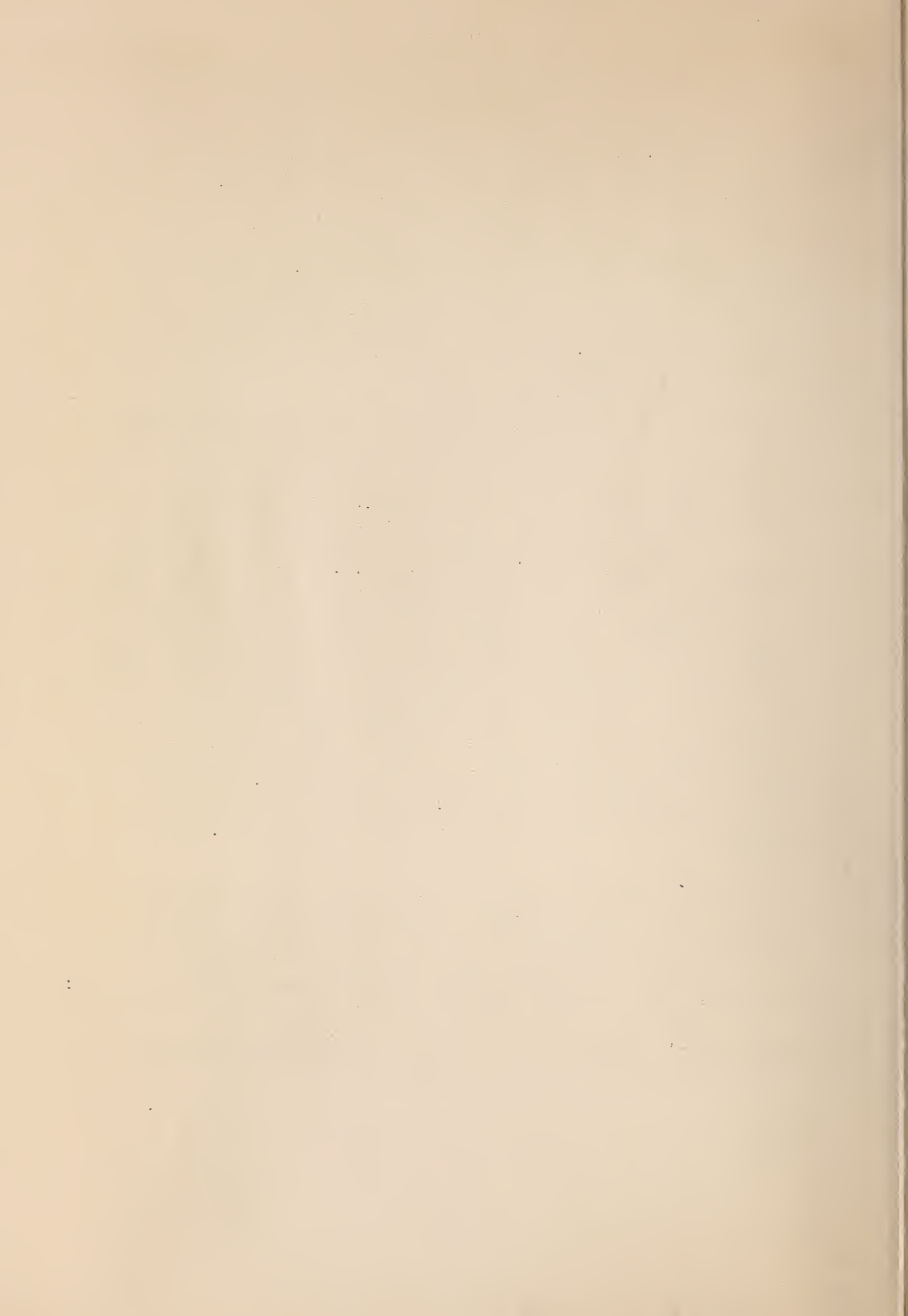
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat Minneapolis 75 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 79 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 82 to 85¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 76¢ Kansas City 69¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 75¢; Minneapolis 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 68 to 70¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 75 to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 71 to 73¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32 to 33¢; St. Louis 37¢; Kansas City 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$30 in Cincinnati; \$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$30 in Cincinnati; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.75-\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in the East. Virginia yellow sweetpotatoes \$2.75-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Delaware and Maryland yellows \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls, house-cured, few \$1.40-\$1.50 in St. Louis. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$1-\$1.35; McIntosh \$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 11 points to 9.65¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.70¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 10.35¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10.39¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 33¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ -19¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 54

Section 1

December 3, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

The Associated Press to-day says: "Congress went to work yesterday with its attention centered on unemployment and drought relief after pausing to hear President Hoover's views outlined in his annual message....In his message, President Hoover asked for \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000, to accelerate construction for employment relief, and a fund for seed and feed loans to farmers whose crops dried up. He pointed to an estimated deficit for the present fiscal year and a narrow surplus margin in prospect for the 1932 fiscal year and said: 'I can not emphasize too strongly the absolute necessity to defer any other plans for increase of Government expenditures. Most rigid economy is therefore necessary to avoid increase in taxes.'...."

"To-day, the annual budget message from President Hoover, outlining his recommendations for expenditures during the coming year, will be read to the House...."

Regarding agriculture, President Hoover said in his message: "The world-wide depression has affected agriculture in common with all other industries. The average price of farm produce has fallen to about 80 per cent of the levels of 1928. This average is, however, greatly affected by wheat and cotton, which have participated in world-wide overproduction and have fallen to about 60 per cent of the average price of the year 1928. Excluding these commodities, the prices of all other agricultural products are about 84 per cent of those of 1928. The average wholesale prices of other primary goods, such as nonferrous metals, have fallen to 76 per cent of 1928. The price levels of our major agricultural commodities are, in fact, higher than those in other principal producing countries, due to the combined result of the tariff and the operations of the Farm Board...."

"Aside from the misfortune to agriculture of the world-wide depression we have had the most severe drought. It has affected particularly the States bordering on the Potomac, Ohio, and lower Mississippi Rivers, with some areas in Montana, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It has found its major expression in the shortage of pasture and a shrinkage in the corn crop from an average of about 2,800,000,000 bushels to about 2,090,000,000 bushels. On August 14 I called a conference of the governors of the most acutely affected States, and as a result of its conclusions I appointed a national committee comprising the heads of the important Federal agencies under the chairmanship of the Secretary of Agriculture...."

"In order that the Government may meet its full obligation toward our countrymen in distress through no fault of their own, I recommend that an appropriation should be made to the Department of Agriculture to be loaned for the purpose of seed and feed for animals. Its application should as hitherto in such loans be limited to a gross amount to any one individual, and secured upon the crop...."

RELIEF BILLS

Measures on employment relief and economic recovery introduced in the Senate and House yesterday included the following:

By Senator Glenn--A resolution to carry out President Hoover's recommendation for an emergency fund of \$150,000,000 to accelerate public works. By Senators Robinson of Arkansas, McNary and Caraway--Resolutions to provide \$60,000,000 to aid drought-stricken farmers. (Press, Dec. 3.)

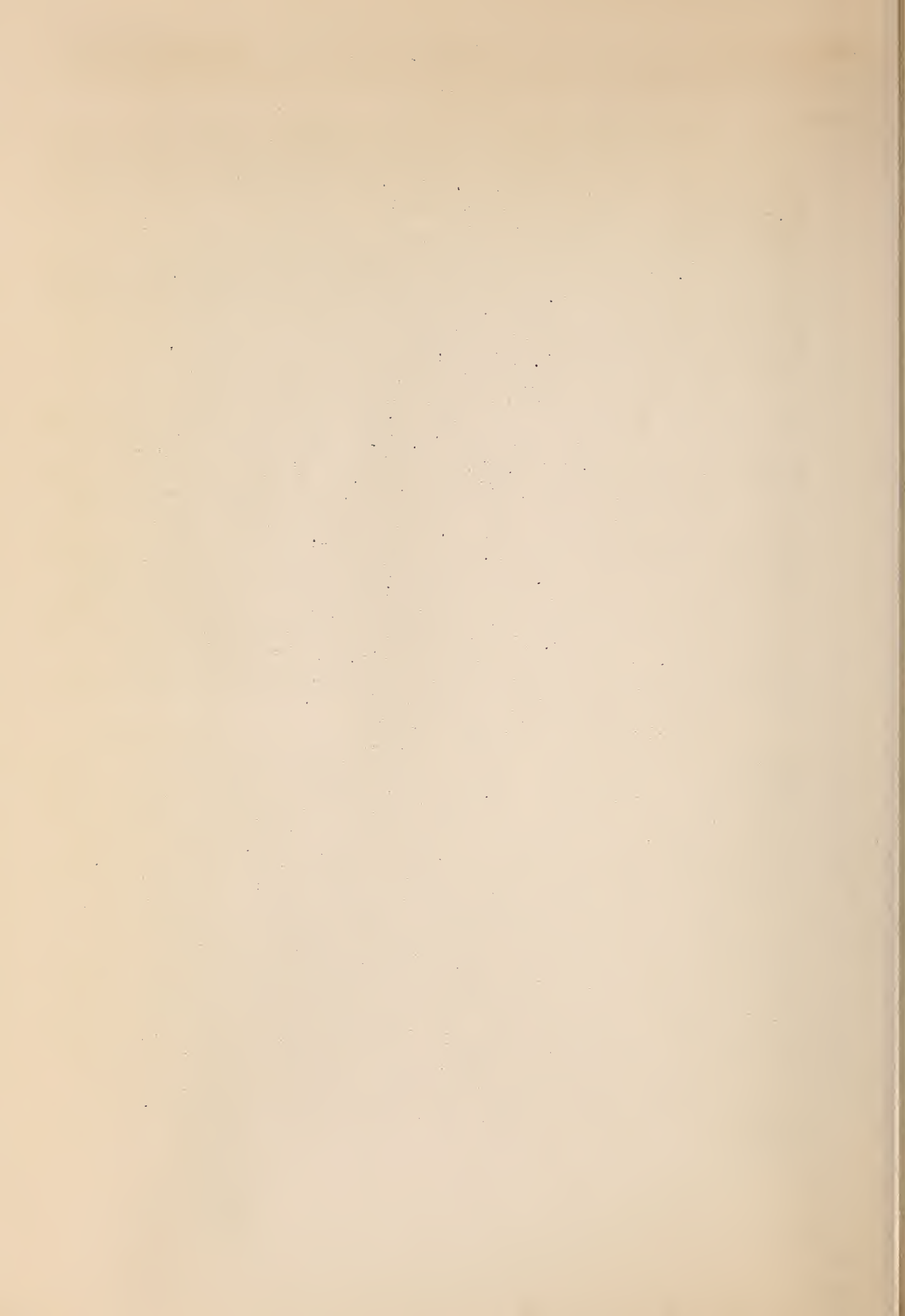
Section 2

At International Livestock Show Chicago Journal of Commerce for December 1 states that in the results of the intercollegiate livestock judging contest engaging twenty-three institutions from the United States and Canada for the second time in three years Oklahoma A. and M. College captured premier honors. Incidentally, it was the fourth triumph for Oklahoma in the past six annual contests. Further honors came to this school when U. Cavett, a member of its team, was awarded first place among individuals. The report says: "The first ten colleges to finish, together with the number of points scored were: Oklahoma A. and M. College, 4,183; Kansas State Agricultural College, 4,099; University of Kentucky, 4,080; Iowa State College, 4,079; University of Nebraska, 4,074; Ohio State University, 4,031; Purdue University, 3,978; University of Minnesota, 3,953; South Dakota State College, 3,926; University of Illinois, 3,888.

"Nebraska won first in cattle judging, with Ohio, Kansas, Oklahoma and Iowa finishing in the order named. In horse judging the rating of the first five teams was: Ohio, Purdue, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Kansas; in sheep judging, Nebraska, Kentucky, Kansas, Oklahoma and Iowa; in hog judging, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Purdue, North Dakota and Michigan.

"In winning first among individuals young Cavett scored 874 points out of a possible 1,000. Second place went to C. Plager of Iowa, with 861. Third went to M. Beeson, Cavett's team mate on the Oklahoma team, with 854. H. S. Levy of the Kentucky quintet took fourth with 850....Kansas won from a field of nineteen States in the noncollegiate livestock judging contest, with Oklahoma, second; Nebraska, third; Iowa, fourth; North Dakota, fifth; South Dakota, sixth; West Virginia, seventh; Indiana, eighth; Pennsylvania, ninth; and Wyoming, tenth. The Chicago Association of Commerce cooperated with the International management through scholarship to the winners.

"First awards in the grain division found Canada prominent among the prize winners. Mary E. Maycock, of Milford, Ont., took first in field beans, with L. E. Peterson, of Victor, Mont., second. Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, the 1927 wheat king at the International, was named champion and Cecil Trowell, of Saltcoat, Saskatchewan, reserve champion, for samples of field peas. George Hodman, of Iliff, Colo., and Mrs. Luther Graham, of Sparta, Tenn., took the championship and reserve championship respectively in showings of cow peas. In the soybeans group the championship went to C. S. Looney, of Winchester, Tenn., and the reserve championship to Hugh Jeffrey, of Whitby, Ont.... First awards were announced in the various phases of home economics by the 4-H Boys and Girls Club, which is holding its ninth annual national congress here during the International. Ruth Stoakes, of Tama County, Ia., was awarded first among the 4-H Club members for home improvement; Margaret Lear, of Rawlings, Md., for the best cotton school dress, which cost \$1.88 to make; Dorothy Hopkins, of Stillwater, Okla., for her exhibit of children's garments; Ruth Nance, of Fulton County, Ga., for the best costume, which she made at a cost of \$16.32, and Florence Dressel, of Logan County, Okla., was named canning champion in the menu contest."



Meat Prices

A sharp decline in the wholesale prices of fresh pork loins and other fresh pork cuts to levels that during the third week of the month were 20 to 30 per cent lower than the levels reached at the close of October was a feature of the meat trade during November, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued December 1 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. With relatively light receipts of hogs, prices of these products advanced again during the closing days of the month, and, in the case of loins of light weight, recovered the decline. The low prices of pork and other fresh meats and of poultry apparently affected the demand for beef, which was slow throughout the month. There was a fair demand for forequarter cuts. There was some improvement in the export demand for American pork products, but sales were limited. After three weeks of limited trading in hides, there was some activity later in the month, at prices considerably under the previous month.

Sugar Industry

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for December says: "While many considerations have entered into the upbuilding of the sugar industry in different parts of the world, it remains true that for the individual producer the purpose behind his effort is to make money, to obtain a fair return for the expenditure of labor and the investment of capital. For a great part of the industry that purpose is not being realized. There is no dispute as to the cause of this condition, although there are differences of opinion as to the responsibility for it. It results from the existence of a surplus that has grown gradually larger through several years of rapid expansion in production. The existence of this surplus has depressed market prices to an unprofitable level and is preventing recovery by deterring distributors from carrying stocks of normal proportions. As a business problem the question before the world's sugar producers is simple, even elementary. It resolves itself to this: Shall they continue to produce more at a loss, or shall they produce less and get more for it? The financial aspect of the matter is written clearly in the record of the industry in recent years. As we have shown in the case of Cuba and other countries, the larger the crop the less its value, not merely in price per pound but also in the gross return to producers."

Science and Industry

Nature (London) for November 15 says: "'Science and Modern Industry' was the subject taken by Sir William Pope for his Norman Lockyer lecture to the British Science Guild on November 13. Modern man, he said in the course of the lecture, is to no appreciable degree the intellectual superior of his predecessor who lived in the far fringe of historic time. The invention of expressive and flexible languages, the existence of great literatures, the execution of gems of art, and the development of moral philosophy thousands of years ago, when compared with man's powers to-day, suggest that some forms of intellectual expression have long since been worked out to the utmost limit of the capacity of the human intelligence. In the study of the natural sciences, on the other hand, there finds expression a new faculty; the application of deductive reasoning to experimental observations carried out in accordance with a connected scheme and leading to an understanding of the ways of inanimate nature is a new phase in man's intellectual history. The scientific age has provided us with a liberal supply of creature

comforts, with more freedom from toil and more leisure than could have been dreamt of a century ago; moreover, it has seen the foundation of great industries. Modern industry, consisting in the application of science to industry, can serve national or international needs with economy and efficiency only when legislative or other control is exerted scientifically...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The New York Times for November 27 says: "Among the ancient harvest prayers is one to Demeter, 'lover of wheat,' with the offering of a few handfuls of corn which the tiller himself dedicated to her, praying that he might again 'carry back his sickle blunted from shearing the straw.' To-day they who gather about tables, whether the fare be abundant or meager, should be gratefully mindful of those at whose hands the food has come from farm and orchard and garden. With them should be included those who gather and spread information about agriculture. Were the author of the Georgics now living, he would no doubt add one to the famous four in special praise of the experts who give advice to those who have the care of fields, of cattle, of trees and bees. The Federal department in which these serve was established under an act signed by President Lincoln in 1862. It was not till 1889, however, that agriculture won the recognition of a seat in the Cabinet. The department now has a staff of 25,000, reaching into all the States and Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, with representatives in many parts of the world. Research has become a fundamental occupation, all the sciences having proffered assistance, but the chief service is still that of getting the advice of science put into practice, whether in fighting pests, recommending crops for different soils or giving prognosis of weather and of competing crops the world around. The extent of the service is indicated by the report of the Director of Information. Approximately 25,000,000 popular and technical publications were distributed during the past fiscal year, thousands of news and interpretative articles furnished the press, speakers or manuscripts daily furnished to over 300 radio stations, and innumerable letters and other material sent to those seeking special guidance. The range is even wider than the word 'agriculture', in its original meaning, suggests: for the publications take note of the birds that fly over the fields, of the fish in the streams and bordering seas, and of the oils that are stored beneath the surface. As for the things that grow out of the earth, there is nothing indigenous or naturalized that is not an object of concern, from alfalfa to vetches and from apples to weeds. Varro and Cato, with all their agricultural wisdom, would be astounded. One's only wish is that a Vergil might come to illumine with his genius this wealth of information and give it the added appeal of the poetry that lies at the heart of husbandry...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 2.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$9 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.20 to \$8.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.75; feeder lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 76 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 80 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 84 to 86¢; Kansas City 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 71¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 69 to 71¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 77 to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36¢; Minneapolis 33 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 34 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.70-\$2 in eastern cities; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites nominally unchanged at \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; very few \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions closed at \$1.10-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.12 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$21-\$27 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$30 in Cincinnati; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes brought \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.35-\$1.40 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$4-\$5 per barrel in New York City; \$4.75-\$5 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$5.50-\$6.50 per barrel in New York. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 17 points to 9.82¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.94¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 10.52¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 10.55¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Single Daisies, 18-18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 55

Section 1

December 4, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET MESSAGE The press to-day reports: "Warning Congress to avoid embarking on any new or enlarged ventures, President Hoover yesterday submitted in a message the largest peace-time budget in the Nation's history, \$4,667,845,468. Of this \$735,003,057 will be paid from postal revenues and the balance of \$3,932,842,411 from receipts by the Treasury.

"Stating that existing conditions do not warrant continuation of the 1 per cent income tax reduction of last year and again emphasizing, as he did in his annual message to Congress, the estimated Treasury deficit of \$180,000,000 on June 30 next, the President advised that appropriations intended to lessen unemployment and aid business recovery should not be made after the next six months, lest the small surplus now estimated for 1932 be turned into another deficit..."

Asking total appropriations of \$3,932,842,411 for the Government in 1932 fiscal year, President Hoover yesterday submitted to Congress a table showing the amounts allotted to each department, independent bureau, and other agencies of the Government, together with figures on actual appropriations made for the same purposes in the current (1931) fiscal year. The Department of Agriculture is allotted \$225,537,476, according to the press statement.

A three-year program calling for expenditure of \$14,440,000 to bring under-average salaries paid Government employees up to the average provided by law under the classification act, was proposed by President Herbert Hoover in his annual budget message submitted to Congress yesterday.

SALARY LEGISLATION

The Washington Post to-day says: "...Tossing aside President Hoover's program to pay Government employees next year a part of the salaries specified for their jobs under the classification law, Representative Wood of Indiana cut Treasury-Post Office estimates by \$1,175,000 in personal items alone....'No appropriation available during the fiscal year, 1932,' Mr. Wood said in his amendment, 'shall be used during such fiscal year to increase the compensation of any position within the grade to which such position has been allocated under the classification act of 1923, as amended, nor to increase the compensation of any position in the field service the pay of which is adjustable to correspond, so far as may be practicable, to the rates established by such as amended for the departmental service in the District of Columbia.'..."

DROUGHT RELIEF LEGISLATION

Immediate congressional action to relieve drought-stricken farmers is to be taken, according to the press to-day. Two identical proposals were introduced in the Senate and House yesterday by Chairman McNary and Haugen, of the two agriculture committees.

Haugen called a meeting of the House committee for tomorrow to consider his resolution. Both have the approval of the Agriculture Department and would provide \$25,000,000.

Representative Moore of Virginia yesterday introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to lend \$5,000,000 to each State affected to be expended in construction of highways not receiving Federal aid. Repayment would be made in twenty annual installments.

Section 2

Christmas
Trees

F. H. Eyre is the author of "Cropping Christmas Trees" in American Forests for December. He says in part: "With timber production a man may have to wait until his grandchildren are grown before he reaps his full harvest. Not so with Christmas trees! They will mature at an earlier date than many horticultural crops. Small-sized trees for table display are becoming more and more popular. Where a market can be developed for living trees or table trees which have been cut, the planter may be able to sell a small number in two or three years after the plantation is established. The living tree appeals to many people; it can be transplanted to a tub and kept out-of-doors except during the holiday season. After several years when too large for the tub it may be permanently planted in the yard. Although the demand for table trees is increasing, the tree from four to seven feet tall is still the one most readily sold. Norway spruce will begin to reach this size in four to six years after planting. By the time the plantation is eight or nine years old most all of the trees should be large enough to sell. Many an individual can grow a good crop, but it is only the successful producer who regularly markets it at a profit..."

Citrus Fruit
Demand

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for November 28 says: "An interesting article in the Mission Times, published in the heart of Hidalgo County, Texas, directly on the Rio Grande and only fifty miles from the Gulf of Mexico, gives a review of the use of citrus fruit in various parts of the world. The story shows that while Canada remained the greatest consumer of oranges for American fruit, the United Kingdom was showing ever greater interest in the subject. In the period 1926 to 1929 Canada is shown to have taken 94 per cent of oranges imported from the United States. During the winter, around Christmas time, Canada buys a great many tangerines from Japan, but for the steady diet and all the year, this country gets the business. The United Kingdom is the greatest importer of oranges in the world, and buys from the United States in quantity next to that furnished to Canada. The most important detail in the article printed in the Texas newspaper...indicates the steady advance in the use of citrus fruits abroad. Of course it properly tells of oranges and grapefruit, grown in other countries than this--but the industry in Spain, Italy, the British West Indies, Japan and Southern Africa, appear to be increasing only slowly. Imports from those countries are often found less than a few years ago; the increased consumption evidently demanding American products...."

Game in
National
Parks

Famine threatens the wild animals in the national parks as the result of the drought, although they came through the summer comparatively sleek and fat. Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service, warned last Saturday of the peril, in his annual report to Secretary Wilbur, and urged that steps be taken to guard against loss. Considerable money may have to be spent to buy food, as a severe winter might cause disaster to some species, he said. Boundary problems were described as the most pressing before the service. (A.P., Nov. 30.)

Hunting
Policies

A new American game policy, emphasizing particularly some form of compensation to farmers or landowners as an inducement to restore and increase wild game resources, was adopted December 2 at the seventeenth American Game Conference at New York after a long discussion on the traditional custom of free hunting. Opponents of the new policy held that wild game was the property of the public, and that hunting license fees should provide the means to replenish the game on farmlands. It was contended that the State, rather than the sportsmen, should pay additional funds that might be necessary to restock game preserves. Sponsors of the policy held that if hunting as a recreation was to continue, game production must be increased and that compensation to the landowner, as the only one who could practice game propagation and protection efficiently, was the only workable system for producing game on expensive private farm land. They held that the farmer should be compensated directly or indirectly for producing a game crop and for the privilege of hunting it, although no detailed plans for compensation were offered. Seven fundamental actions were recommended, briefly as follows: "1--Extend public ownership and management of game lands. 2--Recognize the land owner as the custodian of public game, protect him from the irresponsible shooter and compensate him for putting his land in productive condition. Make game management a partnership to which the land owner, the sportsman and the public each contribute. 3--Bring the three parties into productive relationship. 4--Train men for skillful game administration. 5--Find facts on what to do on the land to make game abundant. 6--Recognize the nonshooting protectionist and the scientist as sharing with sportsmen and land owners the responsibility for the conservation of wild life. 7--Provide funds. Insist on public funds from general taxation for all betterments serving wild life as a whole. Let the sportsmen pay for all betterments serving game alone." The conference adopted resolutions urging members to encourage and support laws to stop the sale of black bass throughout the country; commending the efforts of firearms manufacturers "to help perpetuate a game supply and to place hunting upon a sportsmanship basis," and recommending to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the migratory bird advisory board that "serious consideration be given to the advisability of restricting all shotguns to a maximum of three shots at one loading for the taking of migratory game birds, effective Feb. 1, 1932." Other resolutions intended to encourage the conservation of wild life and projects to provide preserves for game were adopted. (N.Y. Times, Dec. 3.)

Wheat in
Britain

R. J. Russell, M.P., writes under the title, "Why Wheat?" in The Nation (London) for November 15. He says: "Major Nathan has asked 'Why Wheat?'. I will try to answer in a few brief words.

1. Because wheat stands in relation to human life in a position held by no other commodity. It goes into every home, on to every table, at every meal. It is the foundation upon which rests all our food provision, and no matter how simple or how refined the menu, wheat is in it.
2. Because this has been recognized throughout all ages, and the first concern of all statesmen, including one Joseph in Egypt, has been to make secure its supply.
3. Because we English have, through our actions during fifty years of social and industrial legislation, made it impracticable without some national action is taken to grow wheat on

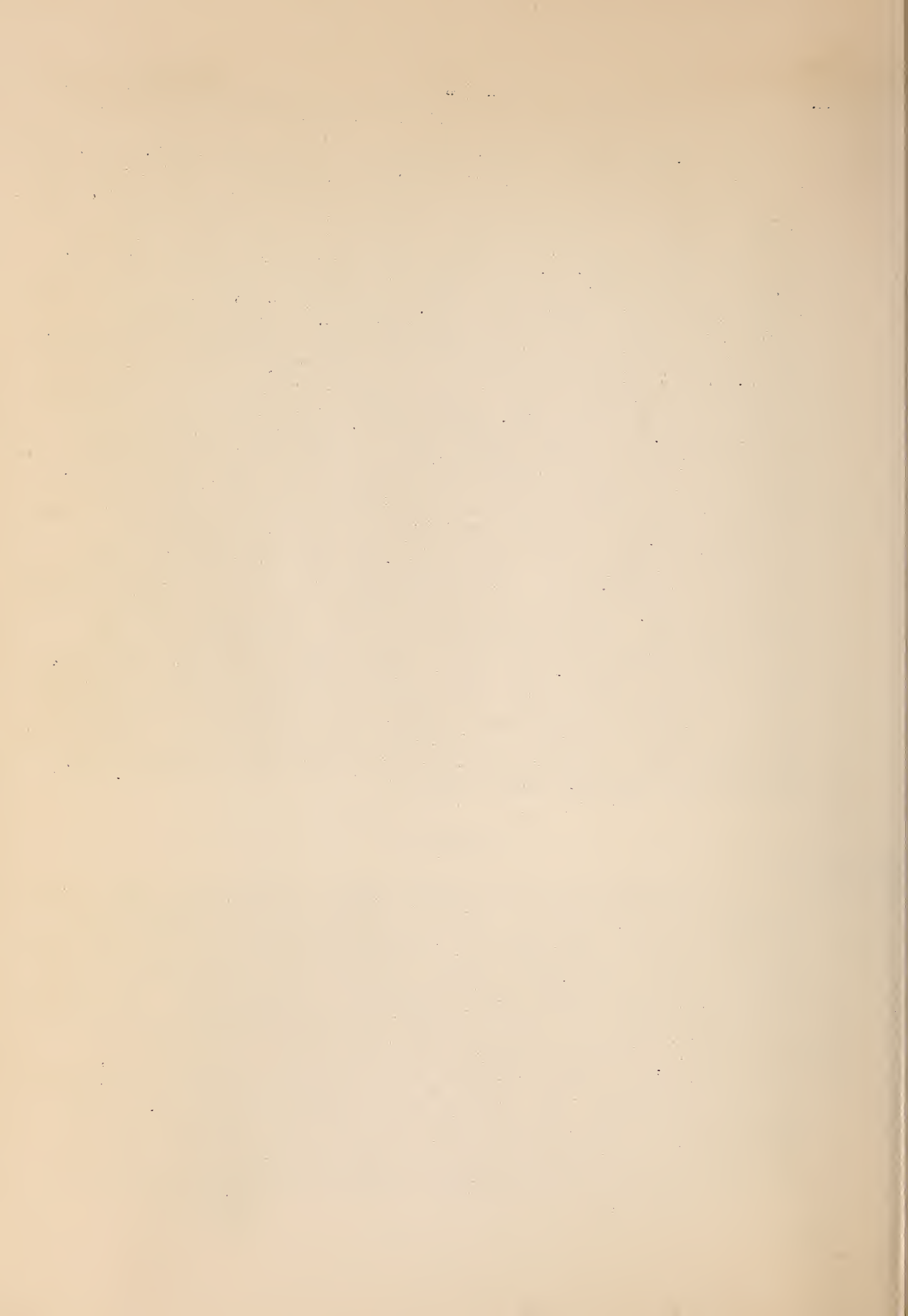


those of our lands which are admirably suited for the purpose, and which are not so well suited to any other crop. 4. Because this falling out of wheat lands has completely destroyed the balance in agriculture, and has already brought disaster and threatens still greater trouble to all other branches of the industry. 5. Because it would be the limit of folly to leave the nation entirely dependent upon outside sources for its main food supply, and although it is true we can never grow enough wheat to supply even half our needs, the fact of a 20 per cent provision would present our exploitation by colonies or foreign countries, as in the recent efforts of the American Wheat Pools subsidized by Government funds. 6. Because every other branch of agriculture would be helped by an increase in wheat cultivation. The importation of flour means the lessening of offals at home. The presence or absence of a substantial supply of wheat in the home markets must influence the price to the stock-breeder, the dairy farmer, and the feeder and the poultryman. 7. Because we can, by helping the wheat grower at home, keep open our markets to the inflow of wheat from abroad, but by the tendency of a home supply to lessen demand on that inflow keep down its price to compensate the miller for an increased price to the home producer. 8. Because, owing to the position of wheat plus bad marketing plus antiquated transport, our grass lands are now feeling the effects of the distress in agriculture....9. Because agriculture's contribution to employment is best given by wheat, more labor, more wages, more food value per acre, and the best way to give some compensation to our industrial centers for the loss of export trade is to bring such prosperity to our farms as will enable our home market to feel an increased demand. 10. Because we have done far more for other and less important crops. Recently a well-known landowner said, 'Why Wheat? I grow trees, why not timber?' Timber is not nearly so important as wheat, but if the nation will do as much for wheat as it has done for timber, agriculture will begin its upward course."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Illinois Farmer for December 1 says: "'Corn Diseases in Illinois' is the title of a recent bulletin published by the University of Illinois. It is prepared jointly by Benjamin Koehler, Assistant Chief in Crop Pathology, Department of Agronomy, and James R. Holbert, Senior Agronomist, Office of Cereal Crops and Diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. For authoritative information on corn diseases, their extent, nature and control in Illinois, this new bulletin is the last word. The work of the authors in corn disease investigation has won wide recognition in the field of science. It has opened up new fields of economic possibilities for the corn grower. The results of this great work are interesting and practical. They not only point the way to the identification of corn diseases but show how to avoid losses therefrom. As a guide to the application of methods already developed and known to be effective, this new bulletin is of inestimable value to Illinois agriculture."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 3.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $76\frac{3}{4}$ to $80\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $84\frac{1}{2}$ to $86\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 76 to 78¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City $71\frac{1}{2}$ to $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 76 to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 67 to 68¢; Kansas City 68 to $70\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 76 to 78¢; Minneapolis 70 to 72¢; St. Louis $77\frac{1}{2}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 73 to 75¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $36\frac{1}{4}$ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Wauwaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$21-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$30 in Cincinnati; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$4-\$4.50 per cloth top barrel in New York City. Delaware and Maryland yellows \$1.35-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago. New York and midwestern sacked yellow varieties of onions \$1.20-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Baldwin apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel in New York City; \$1.40 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 20 points to 9.62¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.87¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 21 points to 10.31¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 19 points to 10.36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $37\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Single Daisies, 18¢- $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. (Prepared by Du. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 56

Section 1

December 5, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT'S RELIEF PROGRAM Congress was informed yesterday by President Hoover how he plans to spend \$150,000,000 for public works, within six months, to relieve unemployment, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Administration leaders responded to the Chief Executive's urgent plea for quick action and the House appropriations committee will begin hearings tomorrow on a resolution to provide that sum. A similar resolution, introduced in the Senate, will await House action....The President said the grant of a lump sum to a Cabinet committee would avoid 'the long delay incident to selection of new projects by Congress and the further long delays in technical preparation which new projects would require, both of which would render such action of no purpose in relief of unemployment.' The committee, he declared, will be made up by the Secretaries of the Treasury, War, the Navy, Agriculture and Commerce....While he recommended that the funds be distributed among the various governmental departments, he set aside \$80,000,000 for Federal highway aid and \$25,500,000 for rivers and harbors improvement and flood control. The Army housing program, roads in national parks, veterans' hospitals, air navigation facilities, aids to navigation, Navy vessels, the Coast Guard, penitentiary and reformatories, jails and prison camps also would receive shares of the fund...."

LEGGE ADVISES BANKERS A South Bend, Ind., dispatch to-day states that a representative group of American bankers, spurred by the assertion of Chairman Alexander Legge, of the Federal Farm Board, that many of them would fail if they allowed the farmers to continue their overproduction, plunged yesterday into the complexities of the world wheat situation. The report says: "Mr. Legge told the conference of the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association that bankers could not escape their responsibility in connection with the plight of the farmer. Country bankers have already become so involved in agricultural problems, he said, that financial ruin for the farmer would wipe out the banker....Mr. Legge asserted the agricultural marketing act had proved to be a very wise measure and that there was much promise of its ultimate success in putting agriculture on its feet...."

SMITH FOR POWER BOARD HEAD George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, has been selected by President Hoover to head the new Federal Power Commission, according to the press to-day.

UNEMPLOYMENT An estimate of 4,860,000 persons out of work was given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, while the Senate was calling for the report of the President's emergency committee on employment. Green, in giving the number his organization was informed were jobless in November, said if the rate of increase shown during that month continued more than 7,000,000 would be unemployed by February. The federation's figures for October were 4,500,000. Their figures, Mr. Green said, do not include farm and office workers. (Press, Dec. 4.)

Section 2

British Agriculture Nature (London) for November 15 says: "In a pamphlet entitled 'The Agricultural Crisis and the Way Out,' Dr. Cloudesley Brereton points out that agriculture is still the basic industry of Great Britain and still employs the largest number of hands, though a million acres have gone out of cultivation and 100,000 agriculturists have left the land. Since 1922, the great majority of farmers have been losing money year by year and there has been a progressive drop in the prices of wheat, barley, and oats. Prices, indeed, for most kinds of agricultural products are unnaturally low, according to Doctor Brereton, partly because farmers have not organized their marketing and partly because of the unrestricted competition of foreign produce. Traders in meat, bread, and vegetables have become highly organized as a result of the impetus given by war-time organization for the distribution of food, and they have been able to force a lower price on the producer and to raise prices against the consumer. They have ceased to interest themselves in helping the farmer to get rid of any surplus during a glut, preferring to buy a more or less fixed amount, regardless of the supply available, and to retail it at more or less fixed prices according to the season. Doctor Brereton looks for a solution of the agricultural problem in the development of some form of organized marketing, though he holds that until this is developed nothing but a guaranteed price for wheat, with a duty on foreign malting barley and the prevention of 'dumping', can tide the farmer over the interval. The cost to the Government would gradually decrease as marketing schemes were developed. The German plan of compelling all millers to grind a fixed quota of home-grown wheat might also be adopted."

International Livestock Show Chicago Journal of Commerce for December 3 reports: "Ten ears of yellow dent corn exhibited by Herbert C. Watson of Tipton, Ind., December 2 brought that State the 'corn king' title for the second consecutive year in the judging of the thirty-first annual International Live Stock Exposition at the stockyards. L. M. Vogler of Hope, Ind., last year's corn king, was not permitted to compete this year because of the corn borer quarantine. The same State took the reserve championship in corn through ten ears exhibited by Lowell Moffitt of Arlington. The award of the king title marked the ninth time in twelve years Indiana has been adjudged champion."

"Purdue University carried off the first of the championships to be decided at the International Live Stock Exposition Monday, when this institution won both the grand championship and reserve championship wether titles in the sheep division. A purebred Southdown took the premier award while the reserve championship was awarded to a cross-bred lamb exhibited by the Indiana school. The triumphs by Purdue capped the climax of a steady succession of victories scored by this school throughout the day in the sheep and swine divisions."

"Jimmy, owned by J. P. McKenny of King City, Mo., was declared the champion Aberdeen-Angus steer at the show, while the reserve champion ribbon in this class was pinned on Black Cap Model, shown by Miller and Komp of Olin, Iowa. It was an Aberdeen-Angus that won the grand championship at the 1928 and 1929 expositions. One of the chief awards Monday was won by F. W. Hubbell, of Des Moines, Iowa, whose Shorthorn bull, Collynie Clipper Star, won both the grand and senior

championship in his class. The animal thus continued a record established of being undefeated, having taken grand championship honors most recently at the American Royal Agricultural Show in Kansas City. Thomas E. Wilson's Edellyn Farms entry, Calrossie Lord Rothes, carried off premier honors in the junior bull class, taking the grand championship for Shorthorns....

"Kansas State Agricultural College captured the championship pen of Berkshire barrows class, Iowa State College won the Berkshire barrows reserve championship, and Albert H. Stuart of New Hall, Iowa, carried off the Chester White barrow title. In the sheep division, the University of Illinois showed the champion Hampshire wether and Michigan State College the reserve champion. Purdue University captured both the championship and reserve for far Shropshire wethers, as well as the championship among grade and crossbred wethers of medium wool or down types, the reserve honors in this class going to Iowa State College. A Canadian exhibitor, H. W. Lee, of Highgate, Ont., got the title and reserve championship in the sheep division for long wool types. The University of Wisconsin annexed the prize for barrows in the fat large Yorkshire swine division, as well as for the best pen of barrows of this breed, D. F. Davidson, of Menlo, Iowa, taking the reserve championship in both classes..."

Livestock
"Grooming"

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for November 26 says: "The practice of washing and grooming livestock as a means of making them more presentable in the show ring was the earliest and is still the most general practice. Later hoofs were trimmed to give the animal better posture. When it was found that the old maxim, 'The tree will grow the way the twig is inclined,' was equally applicable to the horns of animals, they were weighted to make them turn down in graceful lines. This makes the head appear shorter and broader and adds materially to the general appearance of the animal. These practices are all on the surface and have nothing to do with the usefulness or intrinsic value of the animal used either in the feed lot or in the breeding herd, as the hoof, hair and horn are of little, if any, value. ...The practice of filling with air or oils is universally condemned. Any breeder or showman who uses such a method to gain temporary advantage over an adversary will be dishonest in other particulars. The breeding of purebred livestock is based upon confidence in breeders. When this is destroyed the industry will be demoralized. This entire matter was brought to a head by packers who bought a 4-H Club steer whose carcass was almost unfit for use because of the injection of foreign substances under its skin. A little later a steer exhibited by one of the leading agricultural colleges was found upon slaughter to have been filled. The International Live Stock Exposition incorporated a rule which provided for withholding prizes from individuals which had been tampered with. It was not made retroactive, but applies this year only to calves dropped since January 1, 1930. It was adopted early enough to avoid embarrassment to any breeder on this year's crop of show animals. It is a move in the right direction. Those who conform and win will be in much better position than those who refuse to enter competition. There is a bare possibility that a few individuals may continue to follow such practices, trusting that they will be skillful enough to avoid detection. When such an individual is discovered that breeder's



reputation will be ruined entirely. The only objection to giving publicity to this entire matter is that the general public may assume that the practice is quite general. However, only a few individuals out of the entire number of purebred cattle produced are ever fitted for show and only a small percentage of them are subjected to surgical operations to improve their appearance. Probably not one individual in a thousand is ever tampered with. The constructive breeder will welcome the opportunity now being established to enable him to show cattle without any deception, to match his wits as a livestock improver rather than his herdsman's skill in correcting inherited faults even though they are of minor importance."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

The Secretary's Annual Report is reviewed in an editorial in The Wall Street Journal for December 4, which says: "Secretary of Agriculture Hyde reports that the 'aggregate gross income from the 1930 farm production will probably be about \$9,950,000,000.' This compares with \$11,850,000,000 in 1929 and \$11,740,000,000 in 1928; in fact, it is the smallest gross of any year since 1921 when it was \$9,214,000,000, and for the most part is the result of lower prices. For industries that supply farmers with commodities this shrinkage will be unfavorable, but for business as a whole it should be a contributory cause towards a general revival. A gross income of \$9,950,000,000 does not mean that the farmers will market products to that amount. Farming is 'a way of life' and the farm families, aggregating at least 27,000,000 people or about 22 per cent of the population, will consume a part of this production. That the farmers are important consumers of goods and services is a fact. On an average they purchase \$6,000,000,000 worth of manufactured products, or about 10 per cent of the total output and, including wages, interest and taxes, their annual expenditures average \$10,000,000,000. Fertilizer, agricultural machinery and equipment industries are deeply concerned with the size of the farm income; the automobile industry also finds the farmers to be important customers; but it can not be said that business as a whole is as keenly interested in the farm income as is popularly supposed. Admitting that a prosperous agriculture will purchase more of all kinds of goods than most that is not, in this year of decreased earnings business will find a more than offsetting advantage in the effect that lower raw material costs and cheaper living will have on industry and the masses of the people. Take cotton as an illustration. The price is less than half the average of the past two years. But at that average price the mills could not run to-day. A shutting down of the mills would be a depressing factor. The same holds good in other industries. Incomes and earnings of the wage and salary classes are reduced now, and if food and clothing were at the much higher levels of two years ago, the purchasing power of the nonagricultural people would be greatly curtailed; being three and one-half times as numerous as the agricultural, they are a greater market factor. Wheat, cotton, cattle, dairy products and most all agricultural products are selling relatively much lower than nonagricultural goods. No right-minded person could wish to see such a situation made permanent, but that is not the question that is being argued here. In the present circumstances would high agricultural prices contribute to general business recovery? The answer must be that they would not, that they would be helpful to 22 per cent of the people, but detrimental to the others, and that the present situation offers an incentive to business recovery in which all, including the 22 per cent will profit."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 4.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.45 to \$8.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.60 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 77 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 81 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to 86¢; Kansas City 76 to 78¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 71 to 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76¢; Minneapolis 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 67 to 79¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76¢; Minneapolis 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 76 to 78¢; Kansas City 72 to 74¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.30-\$1.35 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.40-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$24-\$27 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$20-\$30 in the Middle West; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Delaware and Maryland Yellow sweet potatoes \$1.35-\$1.65 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples \$1-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points to 9.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 16.71¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.37¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.37¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 57

Section 1

December 6, 1930.

FARM RELIEF LEGISLATION

The press to-day reports: "Emergency relief plans were pushed forward in both Houses of Congress yesterday as the Senate agriculture committee...voted to appropriate \$60,000,000 for loans to farmers in drought and storm stricken areas. The committee unanimously approved the McNary-Aswell resolution to authorize \$60,000,000 for loans to farmers, not only for feed, seed and fertilizers, but also for food...Chairman McNary..announced he would submit the report to the Senate Monday and ask for immediate action on it in order that it might become law before the end of next week.

"Meanwhile, House committees also were speeding consideration of relief measures. The appropriations committee held a hearing on the Wood resolution introduced only Thursday to appropriate immediately \$150,000,000 for speeding up public construction...The House agricultural committee continued its hearings on drought relief legislation with a number of representatives from drought States urging hurried action in order to have the money available for early crops next year....

"The Senate committee voted yesterday after Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary to President Hoover's drought relief committee, testified there was no necessity for appropriating more than \$25,000,000 unless it was also proposed to loan farmers money with which to buy food for themselves and their families, as well as seed for crops and feed for livestock. Doctor Warburton said the \$25,000,000 figure was arrived at by the Agriculture Department on the basis of past experience..."

TIMBER CON- SERVATION BOARD

President Hoover yesterday appointed the thirteen members of the Timber Conservation Board, according to the press to-day.

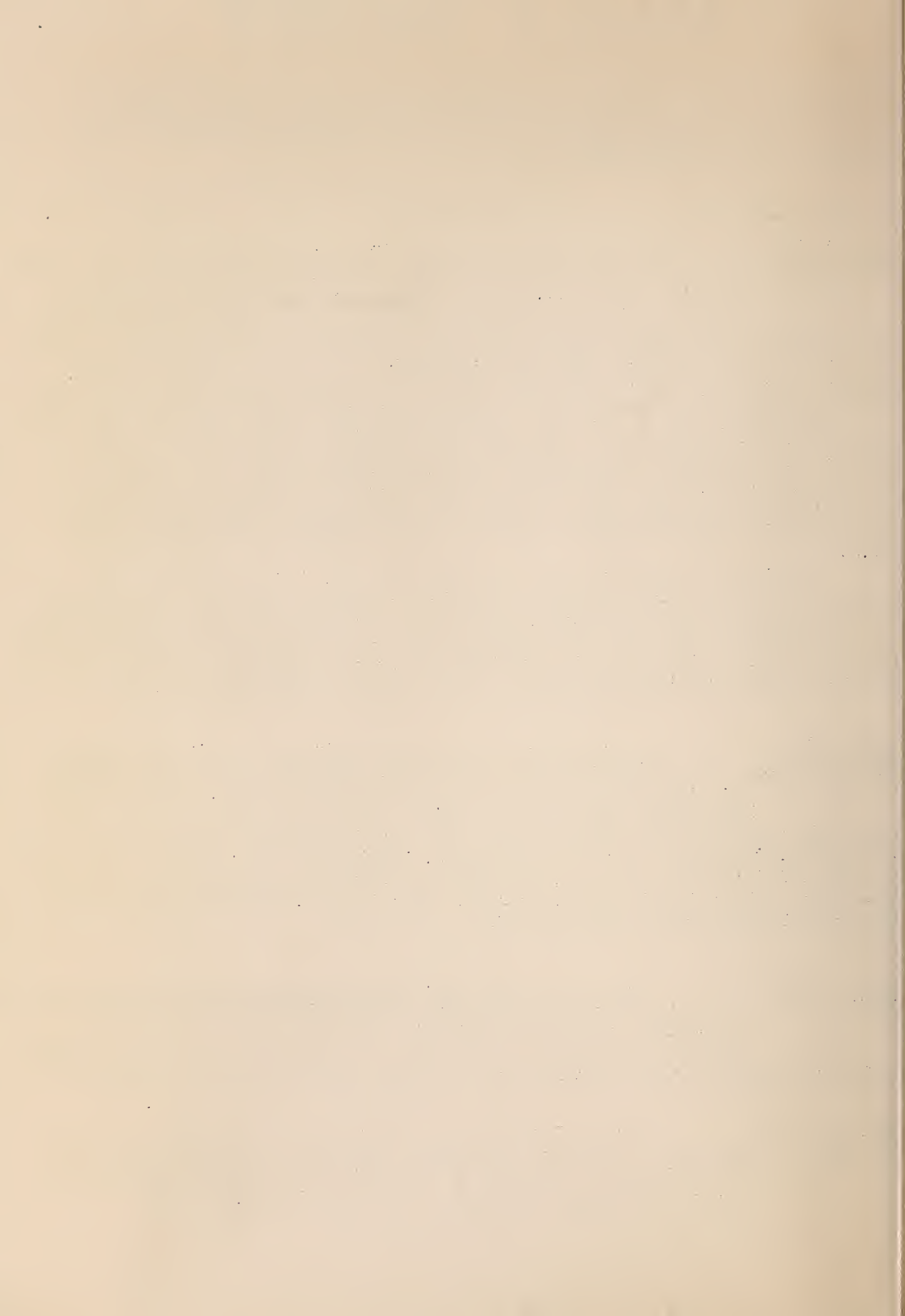
The commission is to be headed by Secretary Lamont, of the Commerce Department, through whose office the announcement was made. Secretaries Hyde and Wilbur are members along with John W. Blodgett, Grand Rapids, Mich.; W. M. Ritter, Columbus, Ohio; John C. Merriam, Washington, D.C.; Paul G. Redington, Washington, D.C.; George D. Pratt, New York; D. C. Everest, Wausau, Wis.; Carl R. Gray, Omaha, Nebr.; John H. Kirby, Houston, Tex.; Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, and Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N.J.

SALARY LEGIS- LATION

The press to-day says: "Led by Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, the House yesterday tossed aside President Hoover's three-year program for eliminating discrepancies in pay of Government employees throughout the country. By a vote of 139 to 90 it adopted the Wood amendment to the annual Treasury and Post Office appropriation bills...."

FARM BANK BOND FUND

A proposal to ask that Congress create a revolving fund of \$200,000 to stabilize the Federal Land Bank bond market was before the resolutions committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Boston, yesterday, according to the press to-day.



Section 2

Cow Testing
in Ohio

An editorial in Ohio Farmer for December 6 says: "Ohio has been making great progress in dairy herd improvement association work in the last few years. The number of cow testing associations has made a marked increase and the number of herds in these associations averaging above the 300 pound fat mark has been truly remarkable. Out of the 38 associations in the State 33 report herds numbering 357 with 6,299 cows averaging above the 500 pound mark. These 357 herds receive recognition by being inscribed on the honor roll of the National Dairy Association. Licking County Association led the State with 23 of the 25 herds in the association making the coveted honor roll and this included 342 cows. Greene County was second with 18 herds, totaling 264 cows. Champaign-Logan-Union tied Greene for second place with 18 herds, Columbiana was next with 17 herds and Madison-Darby followed with 16 herds. Of the total number of cows in the herds making the 300 pound average or better there were 2,548 Jerseys, 2,109 Holsteins, 676 Guernseys, 159 Ayrshires and 807 of mixed breeding. There are 38 associations in Ohio and this number is growing rapidly following the introduction of the bi-monthly plan testing....The keynote of profitable dairying like with any other farm product is low cost production and it is significant of the acceptance of this idea that Ohio dairymen are extending this cow testing association work. With lower prices for farm products costs become increasingly important, thought important enough at any time."

Illinois
Master
Farmers

The distinction of "Master Farmer" was conferred upon ten Illinois growers by the Prairie Farmer Monday night for having achieved certain high standards in the conduct of their properties as a home, a business and an industry during 1930. The award of the medals was made at the sixth annual dinner and reception to master farmers of the State, held at the publication's headquarters at Chicago. (Press, Dec. 4.)

Packer
Profits

An editorial in Food Industries for December says: "Among the economic benefits that followed the introduction of chemical control in the animal industry was the notable utilization of material that formerly was wasted. For many years the meat packer has received less for his dressed meats than he paid for the live animal, an illogical state of affairs that applied chemistry has made possible through the development of a great number of byproducts such as hides, hair, tallow, soap, glue, bone, stock feeds, fertilizer, casings, and biologicals like insulin and adrenalin. But chemistry has not stopped at the packing house. It has gone on, as all sciences do, so that to-day there is hardly a by-product of the meat-packing industry that can not be replaced by something chemically developed from another source. Chemical progress has made it possible to replace leather by textile fabrics impregnated with organic substances; tallow and fats by vegetable oils; hair by vegetable fibers; glue by casein adhesives; bones and horns by plastics of cellulose, condensation, or casein type; stock feeds by vegetable products; sausage casing by cellulose products; and fertilizers by mineral or synthetic substances. Of the beef carcass, for example, 20 per cent disappears as shrinkage. Another 10 per cent is deemed valueless by the packers. About 60 per cent is edible, leaving but 10 per cent for inedible by-products, of which hide is more than half. In the past, the profits of the packers have come from this 10-per-cent fraction, the yield from which has offset losses from the sale of the

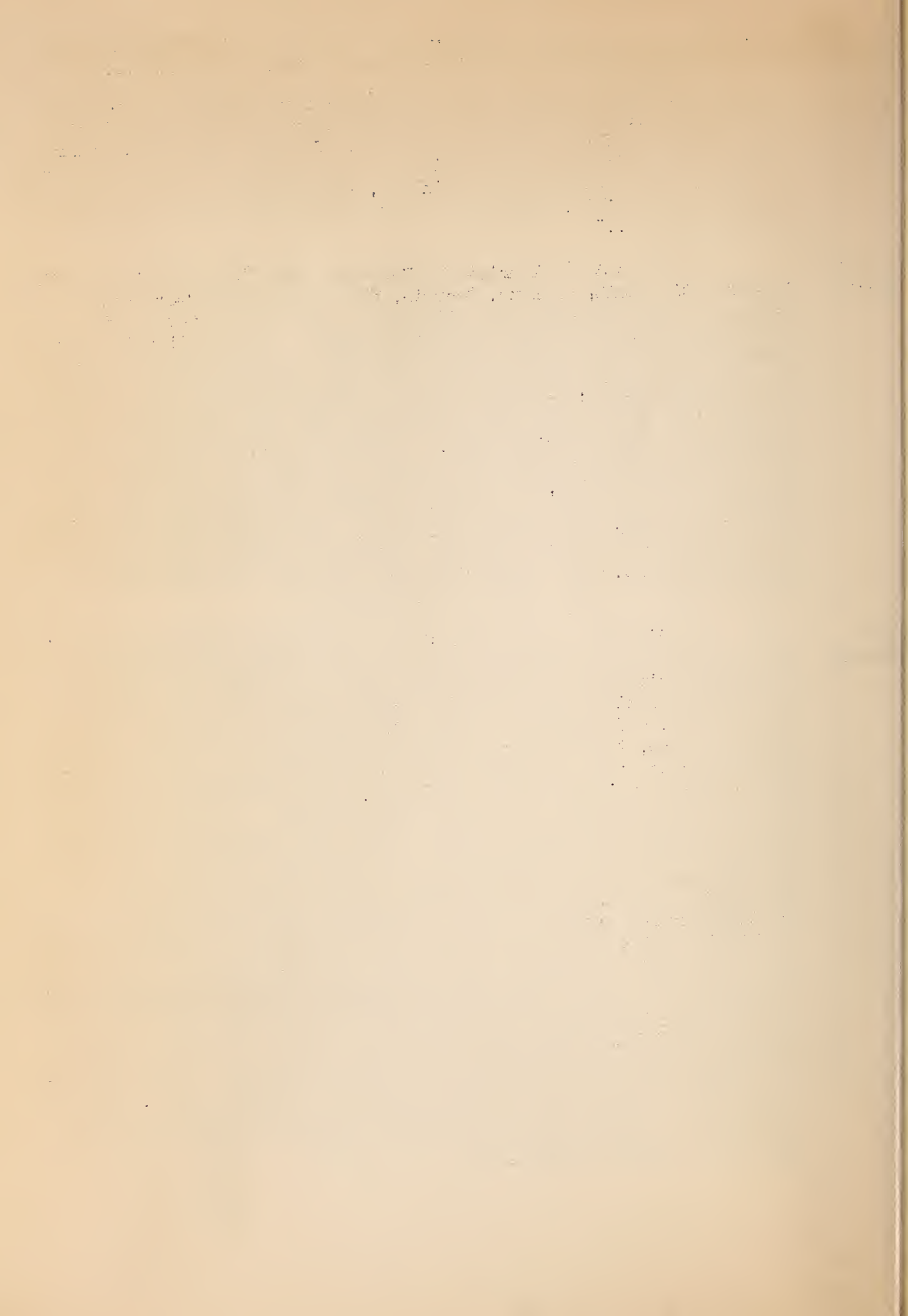
60-per-cent edible portion. But the market for the sale of by-products has now met such effective outside competition that it is fast losing its ability to offset the losses on beef. Speaking generally, similar conditions are found in the packing of other meats, although in the case of swine, with a 20 per cent shrinkage, the utilizable by-products, both edible and nonedible, amount to no more than 6 per cent of the weight of the carcass..."

Southern Farming

Southern Agriculturist for December says: "The officials of the National City Bank, of Rome, Georgia, found that 178 farmers had deposited in this bank more than \$175,000. This was an average of practically \$1,000 for each depositing farmer. On investigation it was revealed that every single one of them made a regular practice of raising the food and feed products that are required on the farm. Much of the southern farmer's trouble is due to his own stubborn determination to hold onto methods and plans of farming that have been shown to be unprofitable time and time again. As long as southern farmers refuse to plant productive orchards and refuse to produce the vegetables that are used by the family, and refuse to supply their families with the chickens and eggs and meat products that are consumed, they will continue to 'live hard' and struggle with debt. It is practically impossible for a farmer to succeed to-day who neglects to produce his food and feed products at home. The farmer who could live well and make good, and won't, deserves little sympathy from anyone."

Sugar Problems

An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for December 5 says: "If the Amsterdam sugar conference agrees on some policy of international cooperation similar to the Chadbourne plan, will sugar be on the road to recovery or will merely another unsound scheme, like the Stevenson Act in rubber and Brazilian coffee valorization, be launched? In the narrower sense, the Chadbourne plan is uneconomic. It is an attempt to keep production and consumption somewhere nearly balanced by artificial means, namely by international agreement, and to withdraw from present markets the overwhelming stocks of surplus sugar. It is an effort to raise the price of sugar to higher levels. The teachings of classical economy condemn such proceedings, on the principle that the only sure and permanent cure for overproduction is the elimination of the weak and inefficient through the inexorable law of supply and demand. Mr. Chadbourne's committee takes a different view--namely that the cost of allowing natural forces to work out the solution is infinitely greater to the world at large and even to the 'strong' producer than the cost of keeping the comparatively less efficient in business through sensible cooperation. Through a five year program the committee believes it can end the mad overproduction and piling up of stocks that now beset the industry, persuading producers to mark time until the natural increase in consumption puts the industry on a solid foundation. Sugar unfortunately is a commodity that responds slowly to economic laws. Sugar cane once planted, represents a large medium term capital investment that can not be abandoned without prohibitive losses; therefore production can not be reduced quickly..."



Tobacco
Marketing

An editorial in The Southern Planter for December 1 says: "Much of the discontent among the tobacco growers has disappeared. The crop has in most cases been sold and prices are now better than earlier in the season. The chances are that not much will be said by the growers about the need for better marketing facilities until extremely low prices prevail again. It is generally agreed that cooperative marketing by the farmers is necessary if satisfactory returns for the tobacco crop is to be secured year after year. The present system of selling is unsatisfactory as the farmer has no bargaining power. It is useless to talk about reducing acreage under present conditions. The acreage is controlled more by the dealers, bankers and time merchants than by the farmers. They extend the farmers credit on the basis of the tobacco acreage he expects to plant. In many instances the crop does not belong to the grower. It is mortgaged when he plants it. He must sell it when and where his creditors dictate. They are interested in getting the money for the crop as soon as possible. They are frequently antagonistic to cooperative marketing. The people who extend credit must be won over to the side of cooperative marketing. The farmer is already sold on the plan but he is in many cases not his own master. The great fluctuation in prices of tobacco will not keep on indefinitely. The Government, when forced to do so, will take a hand and control the production. This method will be unpopular to all concerned. It, however, will be better than the present system. Cooperative marketing is the only other alternative."

Section 3Department of
Agriculture

The Baltimore Sun of December 5 says: "A sidelight on the drought situation was given in the report December 4 of C. F. Marvin, Chief of the Weather Bureau. Doctor Marvin said the 1930 drought, considered in all its details, 'easily takes first place in the climatological drought history of the country.' Outstanding droughts of 1881, 1894, 1901, 1911, 1916 and 1924 were balanced against the latest and greatest dry spell and found wanting in record-shattering deficiencies. Abnormal heat waves, subnormal stream levels and ruined crops paraded through the pages of the report. The possibility of predicting such an abnormal season sufficiently in advance to lessen economic loss was said by Marvin to be 'still in the speculative stage.'"



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 5.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$7.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.20; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$8.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

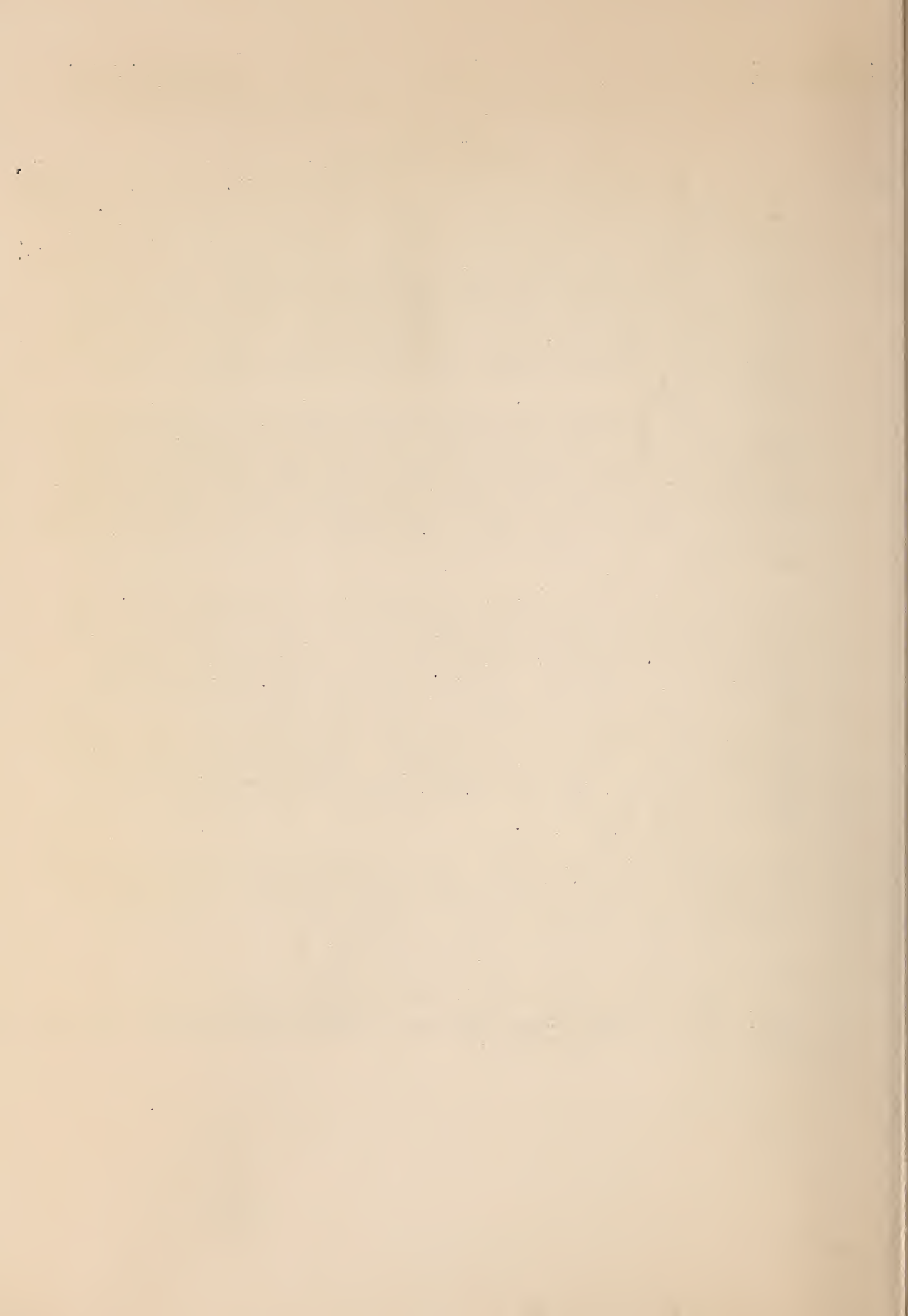
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis $76\frac{1}{2}$ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to 86¢; Kansas City $78\frac{1}{2}$ to 80¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago $79\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 72 to $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $72\frac{1}{2}$ to 74¢; Minneapolis 65 to 67¢; Kansas City 66 to 69¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $72\frac{3}{4}$ to $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 68 to 71¢; St. Louis $74\frac{1}{2}$ to 76¢; Kansas City 70 to 73¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 to $36\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 33 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$25-\$32 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. Florida and South Carolina Pointed Type \$2.25-\$2.50 per $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in New York City. New York and mid-western sacked yellow varieties of onions \$1.25-\$1.55 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Eastern yellow sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago. New York Baldwin apples \$1.15-\$1.35 per bushel in New York City; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 9.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.83¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.36¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 10.33¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Single Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 58

Section 1

December 8, 1930.

RELIEF FUNDS

The press of December 7 says: "While President Hoover was seeking the aid of Senator Watson, Republican floor leader, in keeping appropriations within a limit which will avert an increase in taxes, the House committee on appropriations on Saturday voted to cut to \$110,000,000 the fund for additional unemployment relief....Simultaneously the House committee on agriculture voted a bill carrying \$25,000,000 for drought relief and \$5,000,000 for storm area aid. This is half the \$60,000,000 already voted by the Senate committee on agriculture for help to drought-stricken areas. At the same time Senator Borah of Idaho was declaring that he did not see how new taxes could be avoided since, in his opinion, appropriations of the short session would exceed budget estimates and the prospective deficit would exceed \$300,000,000..."

FIVE-DAY WEEK

Establishment of the five-day week in all branches of the Government service is proposed by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, as a remedy for unemployment. Walsh has embodied this plan in a bill to be introduced to-day which would make it effective for one year and authorize the President in his discretion to continue it another year. (A.P., Dec. 8.)

THE SUGAR CONFERENCE

An Amsterdam dispatch to-day states that the sugar conference there broke down completely on Saturday and the Cuban and American delegates made immediate arrangements to leave for Brussels, where the world sugar conference is scheduled to begin Tuesday morning. The report says: "Two hours after the collapse representatives of the Visp, the Dutch sugar trust, sent an urgent letter to Thomas L. Chadbourne asking that the negotiations be reopened upon a new basis of agreement entirely in conformity with the principle which the Cuban-American delegation has regarded as so essential. Conferences are therefore to be held this morning at which details of the new proposition will be considered...."

NEW YORK MILK

A reduction of one cent a quart for milk distributed in the metropolitan area of New York will become effective beginning to-day, according to the press of December 5. This will cut more than \$1,000,000 a month from the food bill of city consumers, it was said.

BRITISH CATTLE DIE OF FOG-BORNE MALADY

A Crosmount, Yorkshire, dispatch to the press to-day says: "Fear that the mysterious fog-borne malady, which has taken a toll in men and beasts in the Meuse Valley of Belgium, may be spreading to England was caused yesterday by the inexplicable death of ten cattle on a farm near here. Neither the veterinary surgeon attending the cattle nor the district veterinary inspector ever encountered a similar outbreak, although they have definitely concluded the symptoms are not those of any known disease."

Section 2

At Live-

stock Show at the International Live Stock Exposition, at the Chicago stockyards in an auction. The steer was bought by the Breakers Hotel at Atlantic City for \$2.50 a pound in contrast with the \$8.25 paid last year for "Lucky Strike" by J. C. Penney, chain store operator, J. F. McKenny, of King City, Mo., was the owner of "Jimmy." Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, chief steer judge of the show, however, proclaimed "Jimmy" one of the most nearly perfect animals he has seen in years.

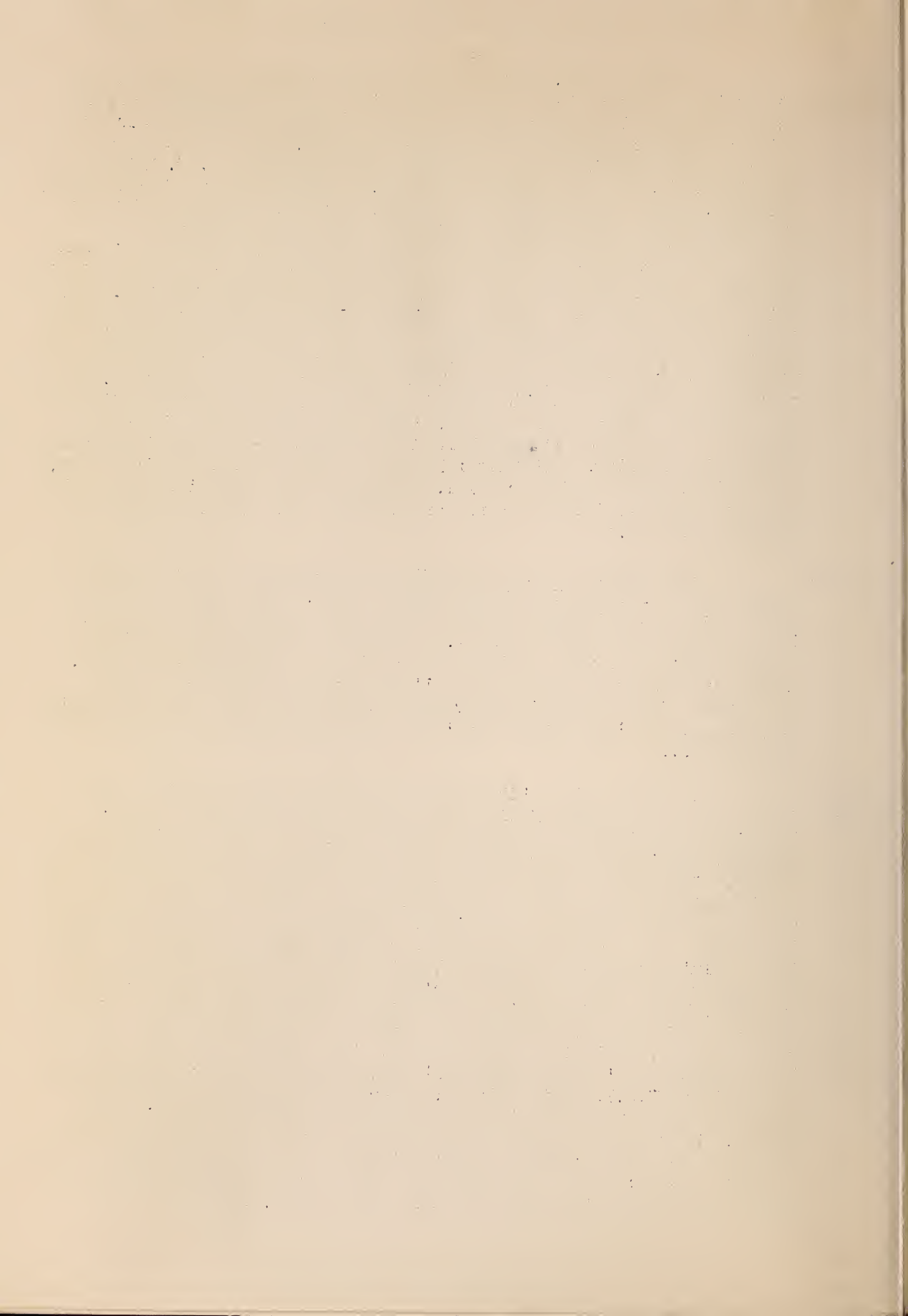
The University of Missouri was announced winner in the inter-collegiate meat judging contest at the International exposition, winning the 1930 championship in competition against Nebraska, West Virginia, Ohio, Ontario (Canada), Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania, whose teams finished in the order named. By their victory the Missouri trio, composed of Donald Rush of Columbia; Gene Ensminger of Belton, and John Dickerson of Huntsville, scored 2,259 points out of a possible 2,700. In team scores Ohio got the highest rating in judging beef and Missouri was first in judging both pork and lamb. The ten winners for best records in the junior livestock feeding contest at the exposition were announced yesterday, with Walter Mommson of Milet, Ind., taking first, and Lewis Butzone of Milford, Ill., second. Iowa took five out of the first ten places, Illinois three and Indiana two. (Chic. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 5.)

Farm Board
Report

An editorial in New York Times of December 6 on the annual report of the Federal Farm Board says in part: "The first annual report of the Federal Farm Board, covering the period ending June 30, is an honest and candid document. The task of the board, difficult in any conditions, was carried on in a time of universal depression. Acting or refraining from action, it was equally subject to angry criticism. After a year's experience it believes that the organization of producers is 'the surest hope' for the lasting financial improvement of farming...."

Ginger
Paralysis

An editorial on "The Etiology of Ginger Paralysis" in The Journal of the American Medical Association for November 29 says: "Within the past year a peculiar form of paralysis has afflicted many persons, particularly throughout some of the Midwestern or Southwestern States. Government experts have asserted confidently that the numbers of the patients run into the thousands, thus exhibiting what may reasonably be termed epidemic proportions. Evidence has rapidly accumulated indicating that the unique malady is closely associated with the drinking of fluid extract of ginger. The latter has been sold extensively for many years, since the introduction of the Volstead Act, for beverage purposes, because of a ruling of the Prohibition Bureau to the effect that the official fluid extract of ginger is a nonpotable beverage, thus removing the restriction from its sale. The disease that has come to be designated as 'ginger paralysis' could scarcely have been caused by the familiar U.S.P. fluid extract; otherwise the morbidity would have been much greater and the incidence of the paralysis far more widespread. Many of the victims freely admitted having used fluid extract of ginger for years without effects other than those attributable to its alcohol content; hence the conclusion that an adulterated and poisoned product was being circulated for sale last winter..."



Livestock
"Grooming"

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for December 6 says: "When Barney Heide, secretary of the Chicago International, announced that cattle which had been worked over by beauty specialists need not show, one of the breeds stayed at home, thus saying, 'We won't play any more.' The story is that the breeders of this particular breed thought they ought to have the right to cut the ties in the back. We really doubt if this breed is bothered more with ties in the back than other breeds, and it may be that we have been misinformed as to the reason for this particular breed staying away from the International. Whatever the real truth may be, we wish to congratulate Barney Heide on his courage in sticking by his position that cattle with 'lifted' backs are not wanted at the Chicago International. It is a pity that more fair secretaries have not had the same grit which has characterized Mr. Heide in taking this stand."

New Brunswick
Offers
Bonus to
Settlers

A Fredericton, N. B., dispatch to the press states that to foster agriculture and at the same time relieve unemployment by a "back to the land" policy, the New Brunswick government, in session at Fredericton, has authorized the payment of bonuses to bona fide settlers in the province for the clearing of land. According to the arrangement, applicants for bonuses must have obtained their property through grant from the Department of Lands and Mines, or have title to it satisfactory to the Minister of Agriculture.

Pecan Co-
operation

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 15 says: "A move is under way to bring about the proper grading and distribution of pecans in the nine producing States. Fourteen local associations, several of which are in Texas, have federated in a national organization much after the plan of the California Walnut Association. In addition to the distribution of pecans, the association will also carry on educational work with a view of improving the quality and increasing the consumption of a product known, by those familiar with it, to excel in food value and appetizing flavor, any other nut produced in America.."

Radio in
Rural Life

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for December 6 says: "Radio broadcasting, that potent force for social, economic and educational influence in the life of the Nation and particularly the rural portion of the Nation, is growing up. When we read that KDKA, the pioneer station of the Nation, is celebrating the fifth anniversary of its weekly farm programs, we realize that the baby industry of the Nation is not a baby any more...For the rural resident radio has been not only a means of entertainment but a source of information about world events that has placed him on a par with the urban citizen."

Wisconsin
Pea Survey

The survey of peas made as of November first for Wisconsin indicates 65.5 per cent of the year's production sold and 42.4 per cent of the year's production shipped. General spirit exhibited at the annual Wisconsin Cannerymen's Convention shows strength and confidence in the market. (The Facts in Food Distribution, Nov. 8.)

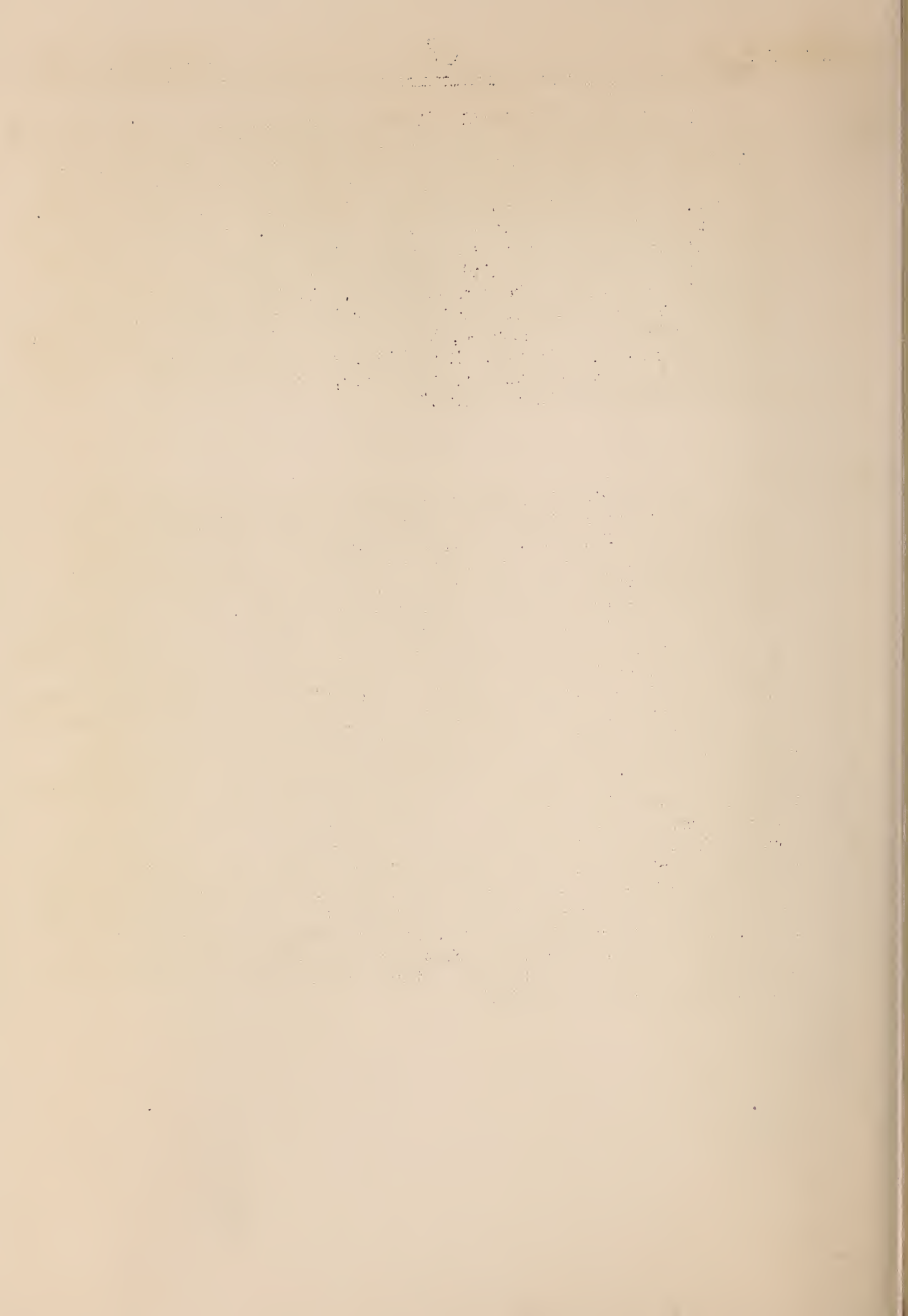
Wool
Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for December 6 says: "Although there is general agreement that the wool market is in the last stages of liquidation and that the turn of the year will bring improvement, the market has continued sluggish again this week and prices have favored the buyer, with all interests showing a disposition to meet the market. The finer qualities have had the chief call again. Foreign markets have been a bit irregular, but on the whole little changed from a week ago. Merinos are considered in fairly safe position and even crossbreds are believed to have reached bottom at length. London is reported more spirited. Manufacturers appear to be marking time still, so far as current purchases are concerned, but there is evidence of growing interest in wool on Jan. 1 dating. Meanwhile, the natural course of events is in favor of heavier buying by the mills, and reports from the piece goods markets support this theory."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in American Farming for December says: "The falling off of our agricultural exports from \$1,847,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1929, to \$1,495,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1930, marks the low ebb in agricultural exports since 1910. This indicates that something must be done to regain some of this agricultural export business for American farmers. All of the 19 per cent loss in foreign farm crop exports last year can not be attributed to adverse world economic conditions nor to reduce foreign buying power. Some of this loss is evidently due to a failure on the part of the farmers in this country to study the possibilities of expansion of foreign export trade. The appointment of a group of trained economists and farm marketing experts by the foreign agricultural service of the United States Department of Agriculture to be sent as agricultural attaches to leading export countries is a step in the right direction... The very encouraging aspect of the part that the new agricultural attaches may be able to play is that those men that are being sent to foreign fields are highly trained in the marketing of farm products and are experienced in the newer methods of group selling which should work very much into the hands of the national farm commodity marketing associations that have been set up through the aid of the Federal Farm Board. The increased domestic market for farm products is not to be neglected but if the foreign market for our surplus farm crops can be stimulated it will be that much better for our farmers as well as for our foreign balance of trade."



Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Dec. 8.--Livestock prices: Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.10 to \$8.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.15 to \$8.30; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice, (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8 to \$8.30.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat at Minneapolis, $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter wheat at St. Louis $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; at Kansas City, $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80¢; No.2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn at Chicago, $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $72\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; at Minneapolis, 63¢ to 65¢; at Kansas City 65¢ to 66¢; No.3 yellow corn at Chicago $71\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 73¢; at Minneapolis 67¢ to 69¢; at St. Louis 72¢ to $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; at Kansas City $67\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $68\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats at Chicago $35\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; at Minneapolis, 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢ to 32 $\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; at Kansas City, $34\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Long Island Green Mountains \$2.05-\$2.15 in New York City. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and mid-western sacked yellow onions \$1.35-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$25-\$30 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh apples \$1.50-\$2 per bushel in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 36¢; 90 score, 34¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -20¢; Single Daisies, 18- $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ -19¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point to 9.65¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.76¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.39¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.35¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

...and the other side of the mountain.

100

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 59

Section 1

December 9, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS FARM BOARD FUND

An appropriation of \$150,000,000 to enable the Farm Board to carry out stabilization and other projects was requested of Congress yesterday by President Hoover. The Chief Executive said the sum was included in the estimate of expenditures before Congress and did not increase the estimated Treasury deficit. (Press,

Dec. 9)

THE SECRETARY ON RELIEF MEASURES

The Associated Press to-day says: "On the eve of consideration by both branches of Congress of relief measures, Secretary Hyde last night issued a statement warning that the loaning of money for human food came 'perilously near' a dole and was a move in the wrong direction. It was such a provision, written into the Senate drought relief bill, that largely was responsible for an increase of \$35,000,000 above the administration's recommendation....Mr. Hyde said: 'To include loans for human food in the Federal drought relief bill would remove the occasion for an increase in the highway work in the States.' The Secretary approved loans for seed, food and fertilizer, to which \$30,000,000 of the McNary bill reported yesterday would be directed....Outlining the plans, Mr. Hyde said they contemplated a very large sum for road work, rivers and harbors and other purposes in the drought States. 'The road work, especially, has been proposed with the object in view of giving the farmers an opportunity to find employment during the winter, and thus provide for themselves their food and clothing,' he said..."

FARM BUREAU CONFERENCE

A Boston dispatch to-day reports: "That the depression of agriculture, 'the basic industry of this Nation, with a capital investment of \$54,000,000,000' is the fundamental cause of the present economic depression was the principal point of the address delivered by President Sam H. Thompson at the twelfth annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which opened at Boston yesterday. More than 16,000 communities are represented by 1,500 delegates from forty-four States. President Thompson in his annual message blamed the agricultural situation on the widening gap between the producer and consumer, the lack of proper production, credit facilities for the farmer, heavy tax burdens and the 'unbalance' of the farmer's purchasing power....

"Creation of a national Chamber of Agriculture, with which all present agricultural and similar organizations could be affiliated, was suggested by Charles H. Erving, president of the Live Stock Marketing Association. Charles G. Teague, a member of the Federal Farm Board, expressed the belief that the present depression is nearing its end...."

SUGAR ACCORD

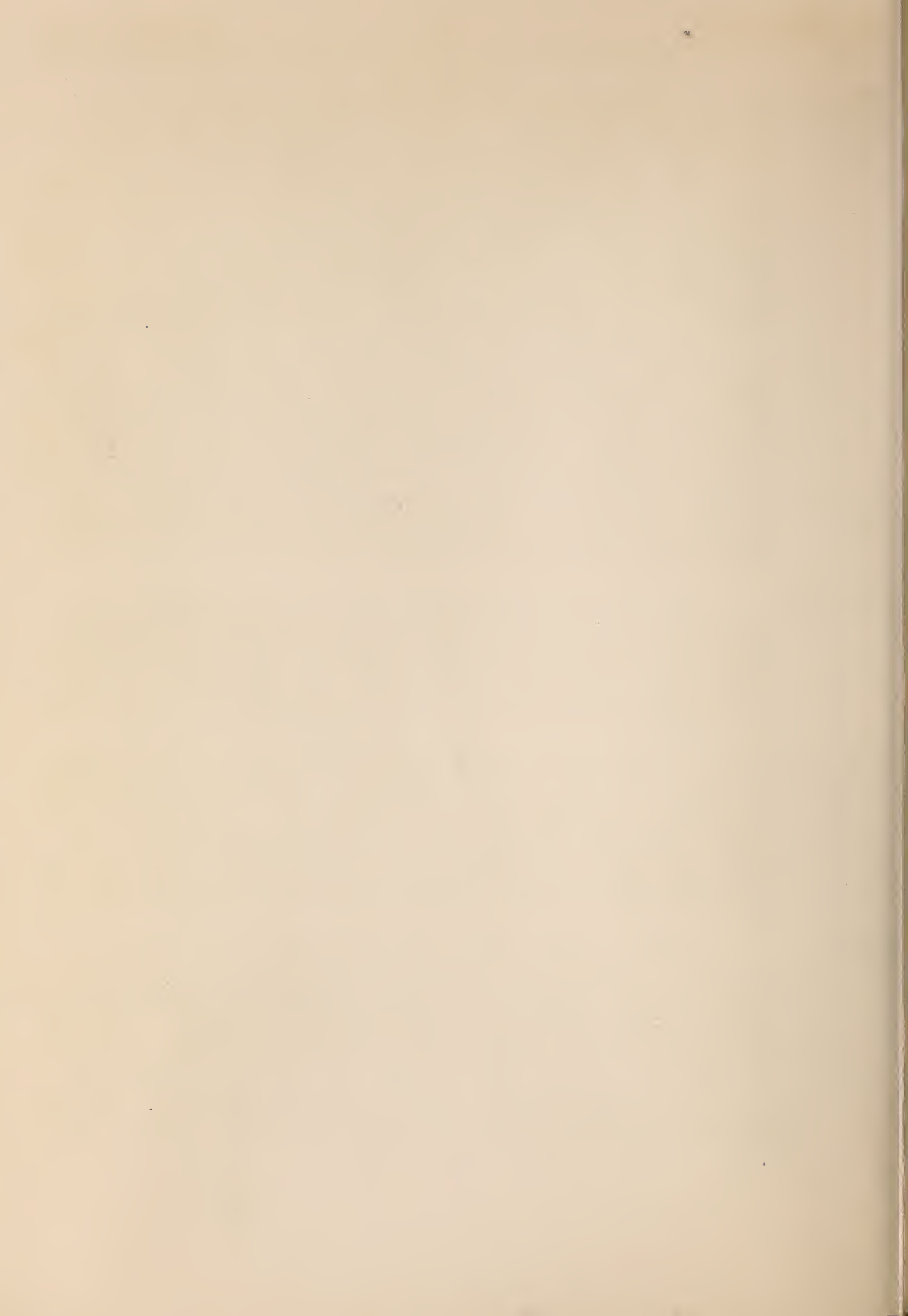
An Amsterdam dispatch to the press to-day states that the problem of sugar overproduction in the Western World and in the Far East was solved yesterday by an agreement between the Cuban-American Commission and the Dutch East Indian trust.

Section 2

American Farm School in Greece An editorial in The New York Times for November 23 says: "The American Farm School in Saloniki, which has for many years been carrying on a good work on a small scale in the training of boys in agriculture, has had an extraordinary recognition from the Government of Greece. The following letter, or 'protocol,' was addressed to the director by the Minister of Agriculture: 'I hereby take pleasure in informing you that the Prime Minister, recognizing the service rendered by your school up to the present time, and believing that its theoretical and practical methods of instruction are particularly adapted to the agricultural needs of Greece, has officially informed the General Director of the Ministry of Agriculture that the Government would like to provide scholarships for 100 boys and would be prepared to facilitate the problem of increase of staff necessary for providing for this increase in the number of students enrolled.' The Ministry is prepared to enter into a contract for ten years, and hopes that the school will be able to make the necessary changes incident to the care of the greater number of students. This reflects a confidence in our agricultural and industrial methods, which have been illustrated in the quiet, effective teaching by this institution, better known as the Thessalonica Agricultural Institute. It carried on during the war in great hardship, many of its students being drafted into the Army, and has now established itself in the esteem of Greece...."

Citrus Fruit in Florida An editorial in The Progressive Farmer for December 1-14 says: "With a crop of 22,500,000 boxes of grapefruit and oranges in sight, Florida is moving her second greatest crop of citrus fruit to market and is winning her way back to the prestige she has enjoyed for so many years. Last year was a failure. The year before that, the Mediterranean fly came into her groves. The Mediterranean fly is the most dreaded of all insect pests, and to prevent it from gaining a permanent foothold and very probably destroying the citrus industry, officials of the United States Department of Agriculture joined hands with those of the Plant Board of Florida in the most vigorous and most determined of all efforts at insect eradication. On the whole, the growers of the State realized the disaster that awaited them if the fly was not stopped and stopped right into the fight and did what they could. The answer is that no more flies are to be found and that the crop of the year is moving unrestrained into the markets of the Nation. .."

Egyptian Cotton A Cairo dispatch to-day says: "Egypt is becoming desperate, not so much because of the unstable political situation but rather because the very foundation of its existence, the cotton-raising industry, is threatened. The price of cotton is continuing to fall, and to-day the market lacked only a small fraction of reaching the lowest point in its history. There seems but little hope of improvement in the near future, and the whole country, from the biggest cotton merchant to the street cigarette vendor, is greatly perturbed. Egypt depends almost entirely on her cotton export and nearly the whole populace of 14,000,000 is gravely affected...."



Flour Con-
sumption

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for December 3 says: "Several millers whose flour sales are widely diversified and to both jobbing and bakery trade recently have expressed the opinion that there is a current trend toward increased use of flour for home baking, apparently as a result of lower prices for flour with delayed reflection in the retail price of commercially baked bread. Cases are cited where jobbers have bought, taken delivery and distributed as much family flour in the first five months of this crop year as in the whole of the last year. In one or two instances, millers say the increase in their family flour trade is 'unbelievable.' Unfortunately, there are no dependable statistics either to support or deny these millers' impressions...There is much in the present condition of prices and living costs to suggest the possibility of a return to home baking. Flour and most other materials used in bread baking are very cheap, while the overhead and distribution costs of commercial bakers, which form the major part of their expenses, have changed little. The result is a relatively high cost of commercial bread as compared with the theoretical cost of baking at home and an apparent considerable incentive to housewives to practice this simple economy in their budgets..."

Marginal
Lands

An editorial in The American Fertilizer for December 6 says: "One of the first uses suggested for marginal lands is to grow trees on them. The fact that there are large forests waiting to be cut in the United States, and still larger reserves in Alaska and Canada, makes the owners of these marginal lands dubious about the financial returns from artificial forests. In any event there is a long wait for the returns. But there are many thousand farms occupied by the owners, who enjoy a comfortable home and receive a return from their lands adequate for their living expenses. A few acres of the poorest land on such farms might be planted in trees without much decrease in the owner's income...."

Wheat as
Feed

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for December 6 says: "Already letters are coming in from those who are feeding wheat this year to Ohio cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. They indicate that rightly fed this grain is worth much more as beef, pork, mutton or eggs than as grain at the present market price. The big outlet of course is in pork and many, many bushels will be fed to hogs on Ohio farms this winter and spring, and if you have to buy grain for feed it might be well to give careful consideration to either wheat or rye instead of corn. Further west a big impetus was given wheat as a feed when Dan Casement's fine carload of Herefords was awarded the grand championship of the American Royal recently. These steers had received approximately one-third of their grain ration in the form of wheat and their ability to please the eye of the judges and walk off with the purple ribbon is ample testimony to the value of wheat properly fed in making good beef...."

Women in
British
Agriculture

Margaret Wintringham, former member of the British Parliament, says in The Nation & Athenaeum (London) for November 22: "Now that the Liberal plans for tackling unemployment, and the Government's agricultural land (utilization) bill, are both before the public, the moment would seem opportune for a clear statement of the definite share that women must inevitably have in any such schemes. Two mistakes are

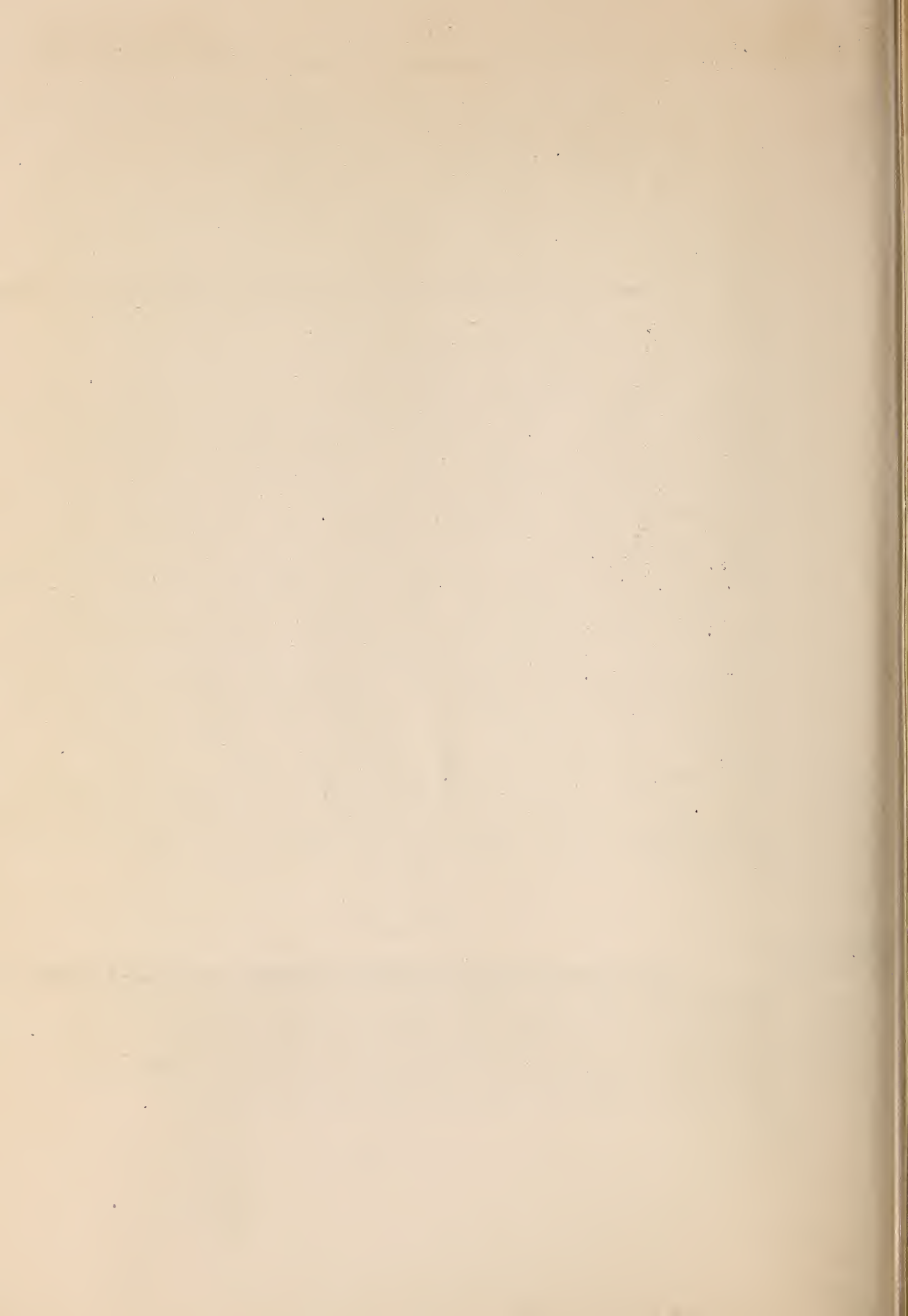


constantly being made by all political parties in reference to agriculture. First, it is commonly treated as if it were an exclusively masculine industry; and second, it is often discussed as if it were single and uniform. As a matter of fact, only two other industries--the textile and the metal--employ a larger number of women than agriculture, and no less than one-eighth of the agricultural work in England is done by the 102,206 women who, according to the 1924 returns, are employed in it. Again, the industry is so far from being single that it would be truer to say it is fifty separate industries, many of which have from time immemorial been regarded as specially women's work. This being the case, there is no gainsaying the fact that women are profoundly affected by any proposals dealing with agriculture, and it is a matter of surprise that legislators who presumably survey the whole situation should not make it clear that they are aware of the claims of women to specific consideration in any new measures. Those claims are based on both the direct and the indirect participation of women in agriculture. The success of women farming or gardening on their own account, as well as that of the thousands of women working in agriculture and horticulture for regular weekly wages, shows clearly that women merit the same opportunities as men for acquiring small holdings and for the necessary training. It is foolish for us to assume, like many critics of the Liberal proposals and the Government's bill, that it is intended to place on the land those who are unsuitable or untrained for agriculture. Women must be selected, as men should be, on grounds of suitability, and, like men, must be given a training that will equip them with thoroughness for the work they are to do, whether it be a specialized occupation or a small holding...The slightest acquaintance with country life is sufficient reminder of the intimate connection of the women of the farms, the small holdings, and the cottages, with the work of their menfolk. The country home is not simply a home as understood by townspeople. It is the center of the farm business. Wives and daughters are not merely housekeepers, they are co-partners, though often unpaid ones, in the industry of agriculture...It is a suicidal policy to embark on any measures of agricultural reorganization without reference to the claims and necessities of those who can make or mar the whole structure of country home life."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

A Charlottesville, Va., dispatch December 6 says: "The State Horticultural Society, closing its thirty-fifth annual meeting at Charlottesville on December 4, adopted resolutions requesting the Government to extend its services by appointing additional marketing specialists in continental Europe and South America and urging the Department of Agriculture to secure and disseminate more extensive information relative to foreign competing fruit crops."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 9.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice, \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice, \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice, \$8.50 to \$11.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8.10 to \$8.35, light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice, \$8.20 to \$8.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8 to \$8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$8.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

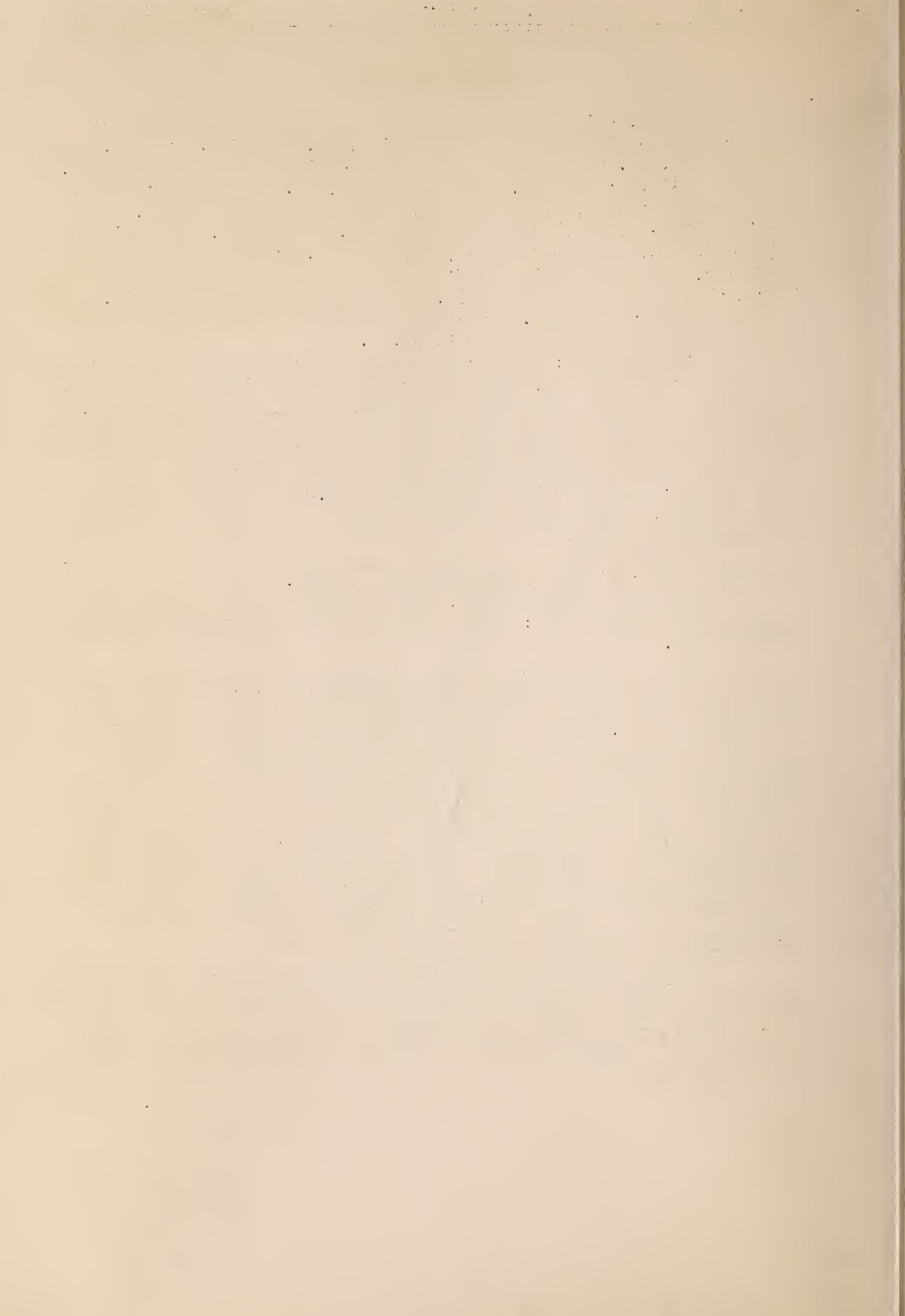
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat at Minneapolis, 76 $\frac{7}{8}\phi$ to 80 $\frac{7}{8}\phi$; No.2 red winter wheat at St. Louis, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 86 ϕ ; at Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 ϕ ; No.2 hard winter wheat at Chicago 78 ϕ ; at Kansas City, 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 71 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$. No.3 mixed corn at Chicago 70 ϕ to 70 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; at Minneapolis, 63 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ to 65 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; at Kansas City 64 ϕ to 66 ϕ ; No.3 yellow corn at Chicago, 70 to 71 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; at Minneapolis, 67 to 69 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; at St. Louis, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 72 ϕ ; at Kansas City, 67 to 69 ϕ . No.3 white oats at Chicago 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 34 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$; at Minneapolis, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$; at St. Louis, 36 to 36 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; at Kansas City, 36 ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 36 ϕ ; 91 score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 90 score, 33 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 20 ϕ ; Single Daisies, 18 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 ϕ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.70-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few mostly \$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$27 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. South Carolina Pointed type \$1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 per 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel hamper in New York City. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; top of \$1.55 in New York City; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.25-\$1.50; Kings \$1; Baldwins \$1.25-\$1.35 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 per bushel basket in New York City. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 9.51 ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 16.59 ϕ . New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 18 points to 10.21 ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 10.22 ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

December 10, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON RELIEF LEGISLATION President Hoover yesterday declared that members of Congress are seeking to raid the Treasury by going beyond the limits of relief legislation advocated by the administration. Measures already introduced or advocated, if enacted into law, would increase the Federal obligations for the fiscal year 1932 by nearly \$4,500,000,000, the President declared. (Press, Dec. 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF LEGISLATION The House yesterday passed the \$110,000,000 emergency employment construction program.

DROUGHT RELIEF LEGISLATION The Senate yesterday, without a roll call, passed the bill providing for \$60,000,000 for food, seed and cattle relief to the drought-stricken sections, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The President had recommended only \$25,000,000 for seed and cattle relief, being opposed to the \$35,000,000 to feed the farmers themselves, and presumably his statement was aimed at this, as much as anything else...."

FOOD INVESTIGATION Investigation of food prices in the District of Columbia is provided for in a resolution introduced in the Senate yesterday by Senator Capper of Kansas, chairman of the Senate District committee, according to the press to-day. The investigation would be made by the Senate District committee, and not only would go into bread prices, but also extend to all other foods. A nation-wide investigation of the discrepancies between the prices of wheat and flour and retail bread prices also has been begun by the Department of Justice, it was disclosed by Attorney General Mitchell. The report says: "Senator Capper has been joined recently in questioning the discrepancies between wheat and bread prices by Chairman Legge and other members of the Farm Board. Chairman Legge declared a survey showed only 39 cents out of each dollar paid by the consumer for bread went to the farmer, miller and others handling wheat before the baker...."

FARM WOMEN'S CONFERENCE Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Federal Children's Bureau declared before the National Farm Women's Conference, at Boston, December 6, that "neglect of the rural child was a general rule in practically every field of child welfare." She said that while the rural setting was an advantage to children, lack of educational and health facilities more than counterbalanced it.

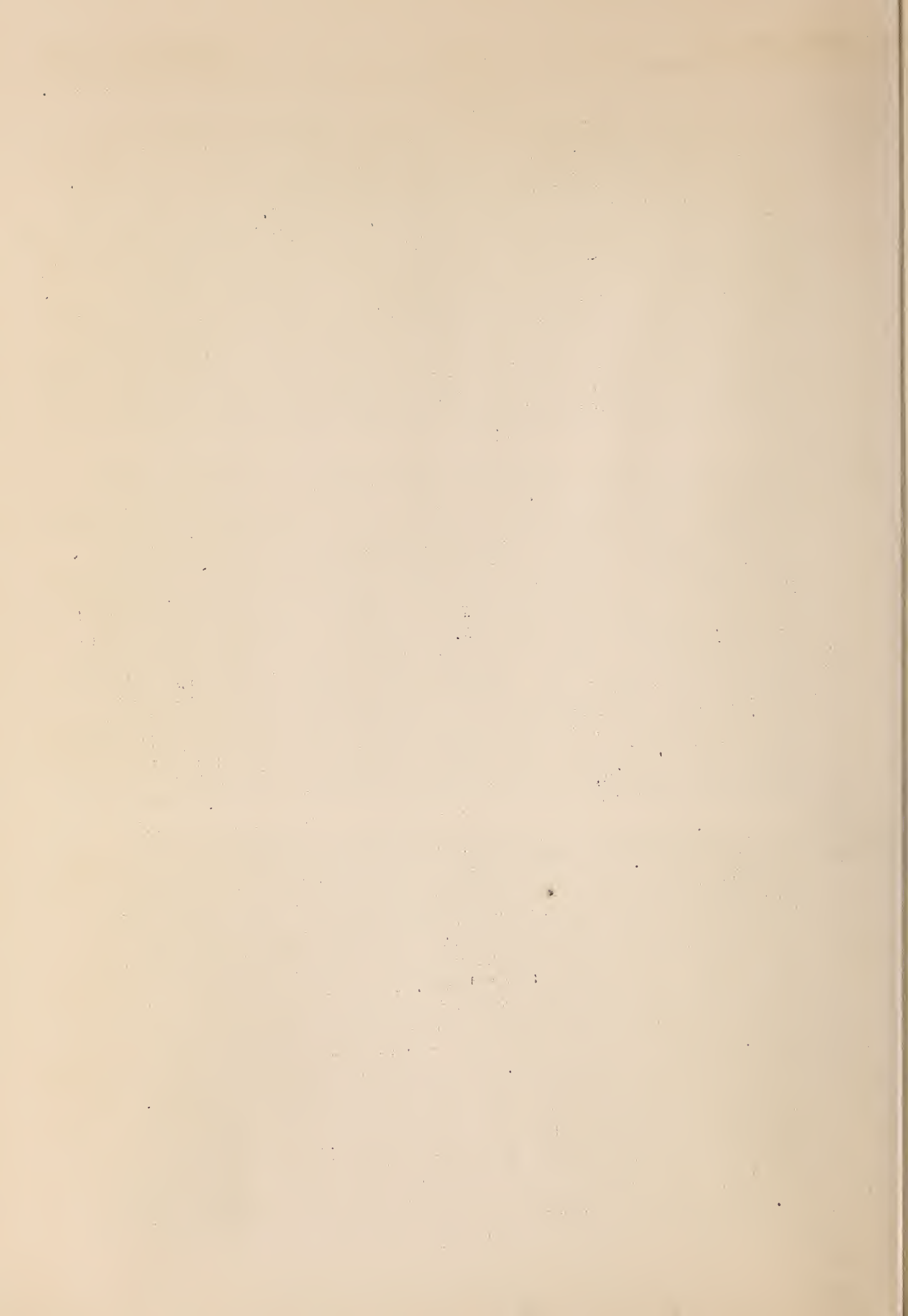
BARLEY FOR FUEL A Roland, Manitoba, dispatch to-day states that farmers around Roland are using their surplus barley for fuel instead of coal and wood, considering it cheaper.

Section 2

Automobile Menace In a total registration of about 28,000,000 automobiles in the United States, 8,000,000, or 28 per cent, were bought prior to 1925, and have a rated value of less than \$25, according to figures made public December 6 by the American Automobile Association. This value taken from the Blue Book of the automobile industry applies on cars of the 1925 vintage, vehicles antedating that year being excluded from the list. "Millions of these decrepit cars are fit for the junk yards," Thomas P. Henry, president of the association stated in commenting on the survey. "The survey has a two-fold significance," he continued. "First, it shows the enormous amount of replacement now long overdue in the motor vehicle equipment of the Nation and the importance of this factor in the appraisal of our economic fortunes in the months immediately ahead. Second, and perhaps more important, the presence on our highways of so many worn-out vehicles during 1930 may well be reflected in the year's toll of accidents and fatalities, when the final count is made."

Cattle Industry In South An editorial in Southern Cultivator for December 1 says: "Announcement of the purchase by Swift & Co., one of the world's greatest packing house establishments, of the White Provision Company, of Atlanta, and the Neuhoff Packing Company, of Nashville, gives further evidence of the increasing importance of the South in the cattle industry. Some years ago Swift & Co. purchased the large plant at Moultrie, Ga., established by W. C. Vereen and business associates, and only recently purchased from W. H. White, founder of the White Provision Company, the plant later built by him at Montgomery, Ala. The acquisition of these four large plants in the South by the great Chicago house follows the unprecedented increase in cattle raising in this section, and emphasizes the conviction that this industry is destined to assume a dominating position in the industrial development of the Southeast. The great cattle ranges of the West are being rapidly cut up. In Georgia, and generally throughout the South, there are still great stretches of land good for grazing the year around..."

Experts in Government An editorial in The New York Times for December 7 says: "Professor Harold J. Laski writes in the December Harper's on experts in modern life. They have become of immense importance in every field. They are in demand in all professions and callings. Increasingly numerous have they come to be in public affairs. Their place there, their indispensable work, yet their necessary limitations, are the main theme of Professor Laski's article....The intense specialization of our time, the spread of scientific ideas, the extension of research, the need of conducting the public business on the basis of ascertained facts, all have made the expert in Government service a far more familiar figure than he once was. He is more and more called into the counsels of Prime Ministers and Presidents, Governors and Mayors. Every branch of the Government boasts its force of experts. Without them the heads of departments would often be at a loss...Admitting all this, Professor Laski warns against the danger of trusting too much to experts in our public life. With their great merits they have certain defects. It is easy for them to become too narrow, too intolerant, too arrogant. In their mastery of a single province they are tempted to believe that they should be of equal authority in all others. Thus



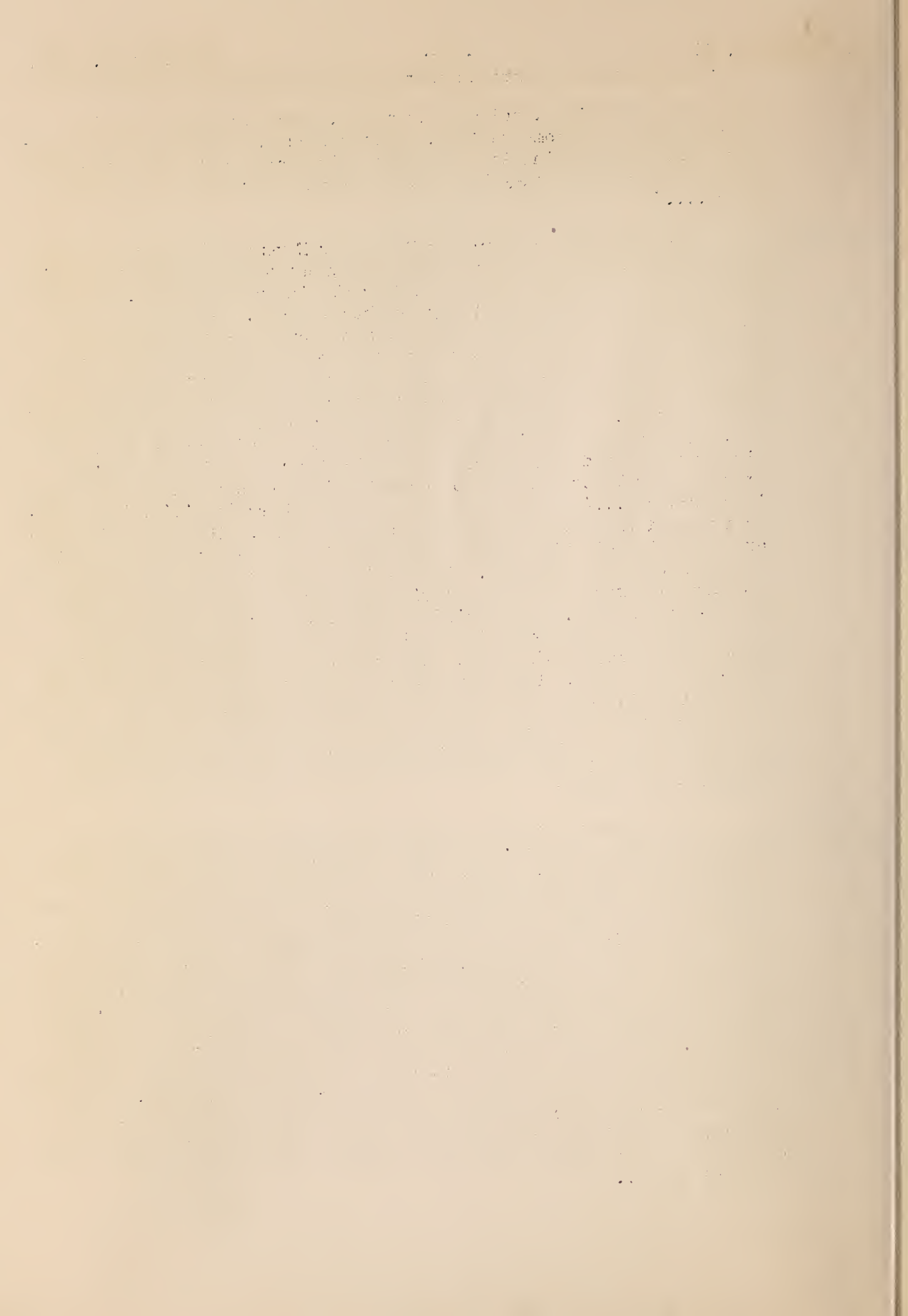
while they are often invaluable servants, there is great risk in allowing them to become masters. Particularly do we need to be on our guard against confiding to them tasks which imply not merely the special knowledge which they have, but a broad understanding of human nature...."

Farm Labor

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for November 29 says: "A farm program that does not give regular employment to its operator and his assistants is not well planned. After all is said and done, and all the evidence in, time is all any one has to sell. Some, it is true, are paid more for their time than others because it is worth more. Intelligence in the use of time and the amount accomplished is generally the measure of its value. Not long ago a farmer who had been induced to feed a few cattle complained that he did not make any money in the venture. He had kept books and knew that he just about broke even. An analysis of his books showed that he had charged up a fair price for the feedstuffs produced on his farm; he had also charged something for labor and had not credited the livestock with the fertilizer produced...About 90 per cent of the workers in cities have nothing invested in business except ability and time. They find it necessary to sell their time nearly every day in the year to make a living for themselves and families. Laid off a month and many of them are in financial distress. Making a living is an every day job with them. The one-crop farmer, or any kind of farmer who is not equipped with a proper number of livestock is unable to sell his time at a profit every working day in the year. Some do not work profitably more than 120 days out of 365. The very nature of their farm program does not give them employment the full number of working days each year. It is not because they are lazy. They work when they have something to do. It is because of a faulty farm program. A farm program should be balanced so that it will distribute the work in a profitable manner throughout the year."

International Medicine

An editorial in The Lancet for November 15 says: "It is a commonplace that in medicine we have a department of knowledge which is truly international; the practice of medicine itself forms an international league as different nations enter into scientific relations with each other. In the efforts made to settle frontiers, to codify international law, to bring about cooperation along financial and economic lines, to organize disarmament, and to settle disputes by arbitration, there must always be room for qualifying discussions; but there can be no two opinions as to the benefit to the world of international schemes for the promotion of health. A nation must consider itself outraged if an historic province be taken from it to be added to the possessions of a neighbor, but no nation will have any objection to being robbed of its burden of sickness; and while commercial tariffs can not be altered for the benefit of one people or industry without the risk of inflicting corresponding damage elsewhere, the improvement of health in any place on the globe tends to improve the health of the world at large..."



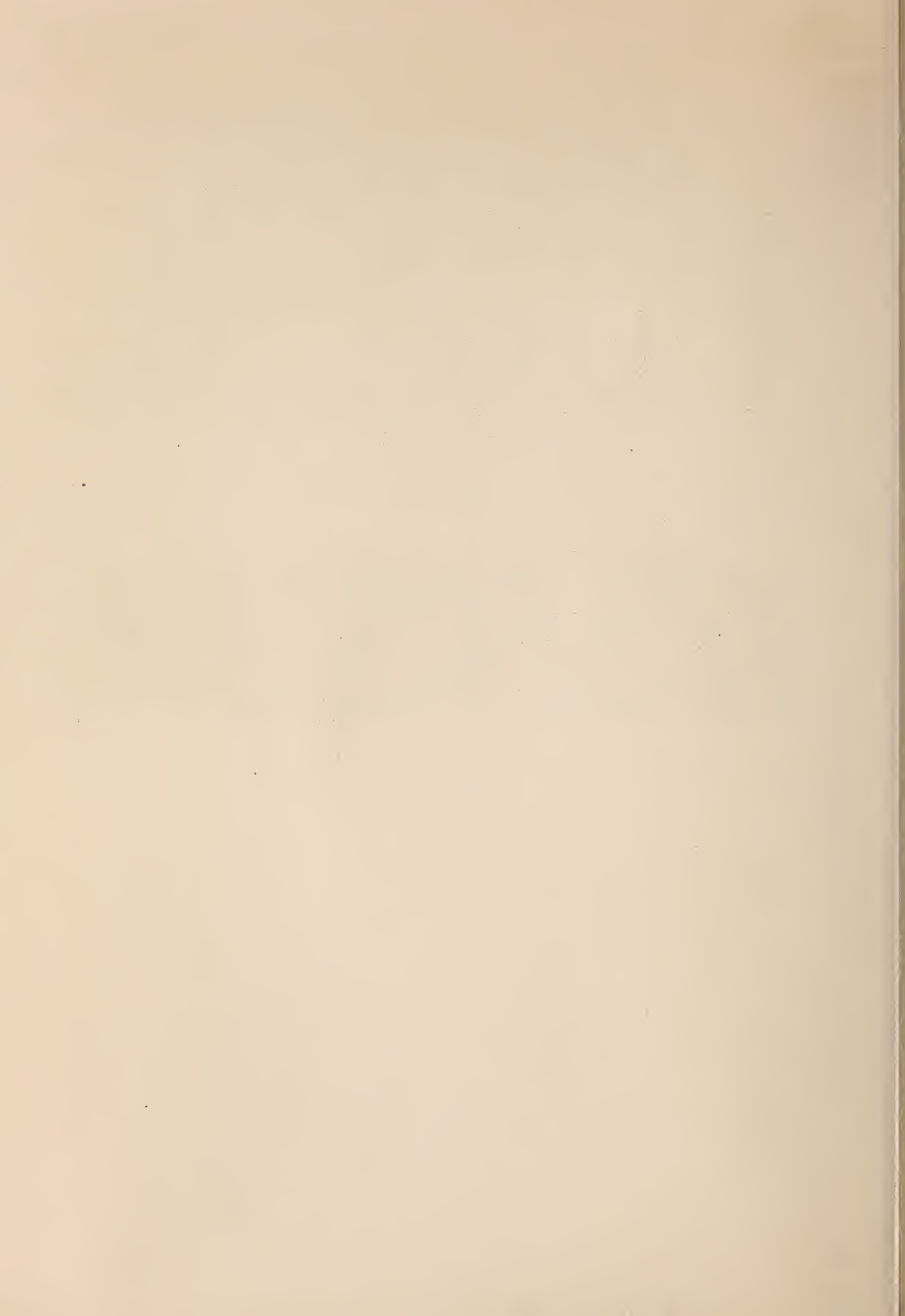
Nebraska
Irrigation
Project

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for December 6 says: "While we agree with the general protest against further reclamation of undeveloped lands for agricultural production, we regard as worthy of careful consideration the plans proposed for bringing under irrigation land already being farmed in regions where limited rainfall is the restricting factor in profitable production. We refer to the proposed project for supplemental irrigation in central Nebraska, embracing land, which, it is claimed, could be irrigated by the surplus water from the Platte River and its water-shed, stored in reservoirs during the period of peak or unused flow....The cost of this project to the individual farmer under it will, after all, be the determining factor in its practicability. If the water can be impounded and placed upon the land in sufficient amounts and at a cost which will make it profitable for the farmer to use, then there is no doubt that the project is a sound one, and worthy of developing. Failing to obtain aid as a flood control project, it will be up to the State to work out a solution...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for December 8 says in part: "Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde, in his annual report...presented a very comprehensive as well as detailed statement of the agricultural conditions of the United States at the present time...This report bears evidence of careful investigation and study...There can be no doubt whatever as to the wisdom that is contained in the observations and the recommendations as made by the United States Secretary of Agriculture in his latest annual report...."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Dec. 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$13.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$8.25 to \$11.25; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.15 to \$8.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$8.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 76 to 80¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 85 to 86¢; No.2 hard winter Kansas City 71¼ to 71¾¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 72¢; Minneapolis 63½ to 65½¢; Kansas City 65½ to 67¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 72 to 74½¢; Minneapolis 67 to 69½¢; St. Louis 72½ to 73½¢; Kansas City 68 to 69½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35¼ to 36¢; Minneapolis 32½ to 33½¢; Kansas City 34½ to 35½¢.

Sacked Green Mountain potatoes from Maine brought \$1.70-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.40-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.20-\$1.25 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$27 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$20-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; very few \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Delaware and Maryland yellow sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel hamper in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1.50 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 per bushel basket in New York City. Michigan Rhode Island Greenings \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 8 points to 9.45¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 16.75¢. New December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.17¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 33½¢; 91 score, 33¢; 90 score, 31½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18¼ to 20¢; Single Daisies, 18 to 18½¢; Young Americas, 18½ to 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

